HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,671—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC
VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
COMPLETE SANITATION, ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, and in the Midst of the FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.
JAMES BAILEY, M.P., Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 5 P.M. 1896.
R.M.I.L. CLYDE	4126	R. G. Murray	25th April
R.M.I.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Meule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
R.I. SHANNON	6189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5397	R. W. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
R.I. THAMES	6113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamer marked R. I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.V.I., proceeds direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port proceeding to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamer marked † proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamers for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for this Voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mahaeon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4194	720	1st May 1896
POSEIDON		3,578	600	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 160

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELECTRA	P. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIA	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 335	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,233	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "KOHINUR," Tons, Captain H. ELLIOT, MALABAR COAST, CEYLON AND STRAITS COAST PORTS, and ... on the 26th April, 1896.
... First-Class and Native ...
... ly to
... MORRISON & Co., Agents.
... Custom House Road, Bombay.

..., GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

...LAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—3, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—3, Quay Francois Joseph.

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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 28th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "JAVA" 1,477 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about 25th April.

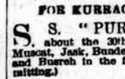
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA" 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)
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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment:—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,

BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
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CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

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To be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. of the principal Chemists and Medicine ...
In ordering, the purchaser should ... numbers he requires, and carefully ... listened Trade Mark, which is a fac-... THERAPION" as it appears on the ... white letters on a red ground) affixed ... by order of Her Majesty's Hon. ... without which it is a forgery

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THE

"NEGLIGE" SHIRT,

The most comfortable

SHIRT

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

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WHITE AND COLOURED OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS,

made of a strong Oxford cloth, which will wear and wash well, with stiff cuffs, Rs. 3-4 each.

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made from a soft zephyr cloth in plain pink and blue, with stiff cuffs, Rs. 4-8 each.

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ÆBAL NET SHIRT,

a most comfortable and cool shirt for tropical wear, in neat plain colours, with stiff white linen cuffs, Rs. 4-12 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"

SPUN SILK SHIRT,

made from a soft spun silk, in white grounds, with neat pink, blue and different coloured stripes, with fine white linen cuffs, Rs. 8-12 each.

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ASQUITH & LORD,
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BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOUNDED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS.....£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME ...£ 1,012,786
PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS £12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
"One thing which the Gresham has in its favour is the wide area from which the business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe as well as in South Africa, this Office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. With one exception no other British Life Company has been able to record at so early a stage in its existence, the possession of an annual income exceeding one million sterling."—"Bankers' Magazine" (June, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms given to energetic Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to
CROFT, MODY AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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OF our well-kown and celebrated "PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.
In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mon... ... &c., &c., in elegant style and at the ... notice. Copperplate Printing and Engraving ... orders. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay ... Gazette" Steam Press.

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FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.
FOR WEAR IN EUROPE.

UNDERVESTS OR BANIANS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
181	India Gauze ½ Sleeves, 32 to 38 chest	per doz.	20 0	22 8
182	" a superior quality, silk fronts	"	30 0	33 8
183	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino, very thin and elastic, will not shrink	"	40 0	44 8
184	Summer Merino, medium weight	"	50 0	58 8
185	Natural Sanitary Wool, thin and elastic, as recommended by the Medical Faculty	"	60 0	67 8
186	Anglo-India Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, invaluable for prickly-heat, in White and Fresh Pink	"	72 0	80 0
187	Stout White Merino	"	50 0	55 8
188	Grey Scotch Lambswool, long sleeves, suitable for homeward journey and cold climate	each	9 0	10 0

Sizes over 38" chest are charged extra.

DRAWERS,

Reaching just below the knee, spliced seats and shaped bands.

190	India Gauze, 30 to 38 inches	per doz.	39 0	44 0
191	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino	"	45 0	50 0
192	Natural Sanitary Wool	"	66 0	73 0
193	Stout White Merino	"	60 0	67 0

LONG DRAWERS.

194	India Gauze	"	42 0	46 8
195	Stout White Merino	"	70 0	78 0
196	Gray Scotch Lambswool	each	10 0	11 4

Sizes over 38" are charged extra.
FOR HOSIERY SEE SMALL ADVERTISEMENT.

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ZOLA (Emile). The English Edition is also expected shortly, price about	2 12
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REGULATIONS FOR ENCAMPMENTS 1896	0 12
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"LE NU" AU SALON—Champs Elysee	5	0
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ASK FOR PHILLIPS & CO.'S CRISP AERATED WATERS. AND DRINK NO OTHER.
N.B.—Observe our Name and the Word "CRISP" on every Label.

"CRISP" SODAWATER.
"CRISP" POTASH WATER.
"CRISP" LITHIA WATER.
"CRISP" AERATED WATER.
"CRISP" TONIC WATER.
"CRISP" LEMONADE.
"CRISP" GINGERADE.
"CRISP" GINGERALE.
"CRISP" RASPBERRY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUNDY'S TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.
The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

THE LATEST HATS & CAPS SHAPES TO SUIT ALL.

SOFT FELTS,	STIFF FELTS,	SOFT CAPS,
BLACK OR BROWN.	EXTRA LIGHT, 3½ OZ.	PLAIN OR CHECKS.
FROM Rs. 7-0.	FROM Rs. 9-8.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE FIRM FOR STYLISH HATS, } BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "MOGUL" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to receive them without delay.

Consignees are requested to note that all Claims for Damage must be examined by the Assessor's Surveyor before the Steamer's Landing Shed. The Undersigned will not be responsible in respect of Goods remaining on the Quay after 24 hours. Claims must be made within 7 days, otherwise none will be allowed.

Cranage to survey

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1896.

"INDENFELS," Voyage 89-2,

ARRIVED 18TH MARCH, 1896.

CONSIGNEES of (50) Fifty Bales of Paper, marked D M 174 N, 6174 in Diamond, I. M above, N (over right side) shipped from ANTWERP, are hereby requested to AT ONCE present their BILL of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of the same from the PRINCESS DOCK; as 12 Bales have been attacked by white ants, in consequence of which the Warehouse Department declines to receive them to the Warehouse.

GLADE & Co., Agents "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 23rd April 1896.

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THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

દામોદર ઠાકરસી મુલજાની કુંપની,

i. e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

10th April, 1896.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 30th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

...G SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

...hereby given that the FIRST ...DINARY GENERAL MEETING of ...e above Company, will be held on ...896, at 3.30 P.M., at the Registered ...o. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the ...following business:—

...dopt the Directors' Report and ...ts and Balance-Sheet made up to the ...1896.

...dividend.

...o elect a Director in place of the one who retires by ...s but is eligible for re-election.

...To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix ...remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ગોવીંદજી ઠાકરસી મુલજાની કુંપની,

i.e., GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MOWJI SHAMJI and MULJI SHAMJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, administrators of the estate and effects of VUSSONJI SHAMJI, have contracted TO SELL. All that piece or parcel of Farsa land or grd ni settled under Act II. of 1851 together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate at Dadur Road, near Mahim, without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the Dadur Road, in the Western side thereof, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 3452 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 17,323, 478, 480, 481, 482, 503 and 488 Collector's New No. 1/3895, Old Survey No. 149/2, and as owned in the Books of the Assessor of the Bombay Municipal taxes under Ward F No. 527 and Street Nos. 150 and bounded of follows that is to say on or towards the North by the compound or partition wall and property of Sorabji Limjhaw Sparjwala on or towards the South by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panhakey on or towards the East by the Dadur Circle Parel to Mahim Road on or towards the West the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which said premises were till lately in the occupation of the said Vussonji Shamji deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors abovenamed.

Any persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to us the Undersigned, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims if any such exist.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1896.

HIRALAL & MADHAVJI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

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TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th inst. at 4 p.m., Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following landed property:—

All those two pieces of land together two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near New Church and St. Peter's Church, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 146, and is bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Emelian DeSouza, Master of St. Andrew's Church, on the west by the property of James Cheuru, on the north by the property of St. Sebastian School and on the south by the property of V. B. Falcao, and the said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, next door to the National Bank Building.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamar Gagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 7.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

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May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW, Honorary Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—

No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.

With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.

Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.

A. HILDEBRAND, General Manager.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

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For particulars apply to:—

MAHADEWA PRASAD, Manager and Secretary.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

TOOLSEYDAS NURSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
MOLVEE SYED AMIR EFFENDI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HENRY VAN-ITTART RIDDELL, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 4th Bombay Rifles, Poona.
BRIAN UPPERTON, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Poona.
SILVERIO JOSEPH BOCARRO, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.
WILLIAM WALTER BARKER, late Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, Bavnagar.
HARRIDAS SHIVJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
THOMAS BROWNE, late of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal.
GEORGE NELIS, late Surgeon-Captain, Army Medical Staff.
ACTON ALEXANDER GRAVES, late Captain, 20th Bombay Infantry, Mhow.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovename estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned at his office. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES. WITH INDEX

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, W.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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6. The Trident.
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8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Bet-Elia.
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HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

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1. The Praying Wheel.
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SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

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NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in most all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Latin: 'Mergite vos ulla unus scitu mihi d'etre si noir que cela! Je gondrolo bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourcenil n'e fait pas jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question.' Et cet autre, Lubin, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avons etude, jaurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma s il a eu l'avantage d'avoir Beaucoup etudie, il n'a pas eu le bonheur d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . O'Neill ne disipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprise du chaos des elements qu'il a assemblés, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and Its Outcomes" d'avec Beauvis, M. D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little now to say, and in his remarks on the subject we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and this Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him a difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum" July 20, 1895.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occuring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.) A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Harvey and Sabapathy, Limited, 4, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Departure of General Sir H. Brackenbury, per mail steamer.
Entertainment to Mr. J. E. Sassoon, Gulshen, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.
Arya Social Union, lecture, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Opening of Bai Bhicaejee Jehangir Mody Parsee Sanitarium at Lanowlee, 5 p.m.
Meeting of Khoja Nirashrat Fund, Khoja Mohola, 10 a.m.
Meeting of Khojas, re proposed testimonial to the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Khoja Mohola, 11-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Jubeda entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Tosa Maru entered the dock yesterday.

LECTURE.—Professor N. G. Velinker, M.A., LL.D., will lecture at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m., to-day. Subject: "Educated Native Religionists Thought."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., to-morrow (Sunday).

NEW FIRE-BRIGADE STATION.—The new fire-brigade quarters at Babula Tank Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, having been completed, the Pydhownie fire-brigade establishment will be transferred thereto on the 1st proximo.

ANOTHER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—An evening entertainment is to be held at Moozafarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 8-30 p.m., on Sunday, in honour of the elevation of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo Nensee to the Bench of Justices of the Peace.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEAST, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday next, the members of St. Joseph's Band will celebrate their patron's feast in this Church. High Mass commences at 8 o'clock. The Mass chosen for the occasion is one by Bordesi. The musical part of the Mass will be rendered by amateur singers and players under the conduct of Mr. Frank Conceicao.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Welsh Airs	G Godfrey
Overture	Macbeth	J L Hatton
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Sidney Jones
Valse	Thinking of Thee	O Rome
Fantasia	Echoes of the Day	E Newton
Galop	Express	T Dawson

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING A GENERAL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raghunath Yeshwant was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Brewin with theft in respect of the gold watch and chain, belonging to General Blake. With his usual energy and activity Mr. Brewin was able to trace the whereabouts of the watch, which was pledged with a Marwaree by the accused. Mr. Brewin put in the book of the Marwaree and proved the pledge therein in respect of the watch, for which Rs. 11 were paid to the accused. The Marwaree was charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, who defended the Marwaree, contended that his client never suspected that the watch was a stolen one. He did not suggest that General Blake at all ever rated the value when he said that it was worth £40, but watches similar to these, but of inferior quality, were sold in the markets, and could be had for Rs. 20. The "bona-fides" of the Marwaree could be seen from the fact that, making the entry in his book with regard to the watch, he described the property in detail, and had also put down the number of the person who produced the watch without hesitation, and also voluntarily produced some silver watches which were pawned with him by the first accused. As the learned solicitor desired to adduce evidence on behalf of his client, he asked for a short postponement, especially as that police had refused to allow him to see his client since his arrest. The matter stands adjourned.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIAN APPEALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a general opinion gaining ground in India, that it is an utter farce to go on appeal to the Secretary of State for India, in the hope that some injustice may be redressed, because the result of an appeal can at the present time be predicted with mathematical certainty. If a person who appeals has interest with the Secretary of State, his appeal will doubtless be very favourably entertained by the Secretary of State, and justice may, perhaps, be done to him. But in the case of persons who have no interest with the Council or with the Secretary of State, however logical or just their appeals may be, they will be promptly rejected on the "sic volo, sic jubes stet pro ratione voluntas" principle. If an inquiry were made into all the appeals which have been rejected by the Secretary of State, it would be found that all these appeals had been submitted by persons who had no interest with the local Government, with the Council, or the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State are often expressed in language. His Lordship often [illegible] appeal, but intimates in ra[illegible] that his decrees are as [illegible] of the Medes and Persians. [illegible] publish to the world [illegible] mmons that a rule may [illegible] mmons that all persons [illegible] ve been unjustly treated [illegible] may appeal to a Select [illegible] gainst the decisions of that [illegible] assed, it will be quite hope[illegible] very little use for officials,

INJUSTICE.

[illegible]TS.

[illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] place to this letter [illegible]e you will do so, as [illegible]ss for class loss, a [illegible] law broker, or Kajia[illegible]be found to be made of [illegible] and persons of extreme low [illegible]s freely in the Small Causes [illegible]es Courts, the Picquet Road, and [illegible]oad. He is a parasite that finds [illegible]in Bombay, and this parasite is very [illegible]est tricksters of the profession. As [illegible]r or party enters a court fifty such [illegible]k to the Bombay bar, they digest them [illegible] his bosom, and cause him to disgorge the [illegible] of his purse to another parasite, the lawyer. [illegible] it to say that these parasites must be destroyed, and I am glad to say that the means will be [illegible]nd in the Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th of last month in the shape [illegible]of Act No. XI. of 1895, and the Government will preserve the public from being bitten by these parasites [illegible]s applies also to act under the powers given by section 1 of the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879. The [illegible]tout nuisance is extremely disagreeable to conscientious members of the profession who only submit to it as an evil from which there is no possible escape. These members will be pleased to see that measures for their disease save the application of this power or Act to the parasites that fatten upon them as well as the public. I hope Government will take the earliest opportunity to apply this Act by a resolution pure and simple.—Yours, &c.,

ARISTIDES.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT CHOWPATTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning, at Chowpatty, my attention was attracted to a horse on the road which had just come up from the Sands, where it had been "chuckered." The poor beast was trembling and in a profuse perspiration, and evidently been subjected to very cruel treatment at the hands of the men with it, for there were a number of wales all over its quarters, not such as would be caused by an ordinary whip lash, but by a cane or stick, and they were so severe as to have cut the skin, as some of them were bleeding. On remonstrating with the men as to the state of the animal the answer was: "Ang pur ata —kya kurega." I may also mention that it is not of infrequent occurrence to see young lads lashing and worrying unfortunate horses, and forcing them to trot in a circle in the heavy sand at Chowpatty in a most cruel way. I think if the Commissioner of Police were to give orders to the Superintendent of the District to keep an eye on the exercise of horses at Chowpatty, and if Mr. Shroff, of the S. P. C. A., were to send one of his inspectors, the breakers and gorahwallas would be a little more gentle in their treatment of the poor beasts put in their care.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to let me draw through the medium of your paper the attention of the Water Engineer of our Municipality to the poor supply of water we at present get. After the enormous sums of money being lavished in constructing the Tansa Water Works, it appears strange that during every hot season the supply of water requires to be withheld to an extent that causes great inconvenience to the people living in high-storeyed houses. It is a troublesome and annoying task to have to walk up the stairs after the short morning hours pass away. The people of Bombay will be highly obliged to the Water authorities, should the supply doled out to them at present, improve a little. The pipe on the third storey of a house yields so little of water as to fall far short of the necessities of all the occupants on the storey. Hoping this will have the desired effect.—Yours, &c.,

CHHOTALAL VITHALDAS.

Bhuleshwar, 3rd Bhoiwada, April 24.

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will be pleased to make room for a few lines in your valuable paper. As the Provincial Conference is to be held at Karachi shortly, I shall feel highly satisfied if any of [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD FINCASTLE and Major "Roddy" Owen have both left Cairo for the front. Lord Fincastle is attached to the Sirdar's staff. Major Owen is placed on special duty.

So far as the Punjab is concerned, the Hardwar and Baisaki fairs have broken up without carrying disease along the railway line; only two cases of cholera among the pilgrims are reported from Saharanpur.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday there was a tremendous array of counsel in a case relating to the partition of the great Seel family estate. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, before whom the case came, remarked that though the briefs looked formidable they would get through the case faster by reason of the galaxy of talent engaged.

THE Buneerwals, it is said, have been somewhat exercised by rumours that the Government of India intend sending an expedition in their country. This report is probably due to the preparations being made for the march of the troops in relief to Chitral. Major Deane should have no difficulty in reassuring the Buner headmen.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred on Monday at Barisa in Alipur, when the entire bazaar was burnt down. No lives were lost, but the damage is estimated at several thousand rupees.

THE B. I. steamer Gurkha, which left Calcutta on Tuesday, had a narrow escape of being on fire. It was found that the pipe containing an electric cable was on fire, which however was put out before it had time to spread. The steamer carried away a large number of passengers.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, in charge of the Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission, has left his camp standing at Chah Amir and proceeded in light marching order across the desert to finish the last eighty or ninety miles of the country to be demarcated. Chah Amir is about half-way between Chagai and the Persian border.

KABUL news-letters state that the Amir is again contemplating sending his son, Sardar Nasrullah Khan, to Kandahar as Governor of that province.

LIEUTENANT LORD GEORGE STEWART MURRAY, 42nd Highlanders, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's staff.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant 1 European, 3 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 219 Hindus and 37 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 275 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 286. The deaths are thus classified:—3 from small-pox, 17 from measles, 101 from fevers, 27 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 112 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 31·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32,9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE postal authorities have notified that every year a number of articles, such as clay figures, soapstone work, and small marble models, are sent Home in insured parcels, and are commonly found to be broken on arrival at their destination. Senders of such articles are remanded that unless these are packed with particular care they cannot be carried by post without damage, and that in future they will be treated as fragile articles, and no compensation allowed for them.

MR. E. WARDON, of No. 73 Savarimuthu Street, Black Town, Madras writes a contemporary is evidently not one of those who believe in the elucidation of vexed questions by public discussion under all circumstances. In a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government he observes that "Of late years there has been a great deal of attention paid both by the people and the press to what they call 'Indian subjects.' This tendency, which is still growing, has thrown a great deal of mist and cloud around simple subjects, and has led ill-informed and careless students on a wrong track." The particular question which Mr. Wardon desires to rescue from the results of popular treatment is the ethnology of the Commavaroo, a peculiar people of Telugu origin, who are to be found in some numbers in the Chingleput district. Fearful of obscuring the truth if we should say any more about the matter than this, we will only add that Mr. Warden seems to have drawn up a particularly interesting paper on the origins and Customs of these Commavaroo. We have no doubt that he is as sound in his tribal lore as in his opinion that a great deal of the mystification that surrounds "Indian subjects" comes from their ventilation by amateur critics.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta, at a meeting held on Monday, decided to give a trial to a scheme whereby all steamers should discharges their import cargo at the jetties and thereafter proceed to the Kidderpore Docks to load export cargo. A sub-committee has been formed to report what steps are necessary to put the scheme into execution. This is one of the most important steps taken by the Port Commissioners to ease the block at the jetties and utilise to the full extent the accommodation at the Kidderpore Docks. The Port Commissioners, it may be added, have taken this step on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce contemplate supplying one of the numerous crying wants of the capital—that of a Town Hall, to replace the rickety structure which is historic and present condition was ately described. Finance apparently need offer no special difficulty. Recourse to the pleasant expedient of a lottery, which the City Fathers adopted ninety years back, is out of the question under a Government that is nothing if not moral; but the funds required would be easily secured by an issue of debentures. The total cost, exclusive of a site, which the Local Government might fairly be asked to give, would not be more than six or seven lakhs: and the interest on this and costs of upkeep ought to be covered by the rent that would be paid by the Corporation, the Freemasons, the Committee of the Winter Assemblies and others who would use the building.

THE next few weeks, the Allahabad paper thinks, will probably witness the complete submission of Kafiristan to the Amir of Kabul. During the past month the Sipah Salar has pushed forward into the Wai Valley, which is in the heart of the country, and we have not heard that he has encountered any great opposition. The route he has taken is not mentioned; but there are several passes which lead across the ranges in the east of Kafiristan. If the Wai Gul is occupied the Kafirs will see that they cannot hope to make any successful resistance, as flying columns can visit the various valleys in turn. The column sent from Kabul to co-operate with the Sipah Salar's force entered Kafiristan from the south-west, working into the valley of the Alingar, which is the great river of the country. In the Ram Gul they met a considerable gathering of Kafirs and succeeded in defeating them, but progress in this direction was probably slow. As the summer advances three if not four Afghan columns will be on the move. On the north-east there are the troops now holding the Bashgol Valley, further to the south the garrison of Asmar can furnish a column, while on the south-west will be the force in occupation of the Ram Gul. The Amir may possibly send another column from Badakshan or from the Panjshir Valley to the north-east of Charikar. His Highness has embarked upon the campaign with the distinct intention of extending his authority over the whole of Kafiristan, and the marked success gained in the Bashgol Valley, coupled with the submission of the tribesmen in that quarter, has encouraged him to proceed with the enterprise. So far he has dealt leniently with all who have voluntarily accepted Afghan rule, and the Kafirs are neither being exterminated nor enslaved wholesale as Dr. Leitner and other of their champions prophesied would be the case.

THE *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the recognition of Prince Ferdinand by Russia and his formal investiture by the Sultan have in certain respects altered his position for the worse. He is now only to be Sultan's vassal, but an official of the Porte, and as such he will not attend the Tsar's coronation at Moscow. The Russian proposal for putting an end to the schism in the Greek Church by depriving the Bulgarian Exarch of jurisdiction over all the Bulgarian communities outside the Principality would also deal a fatal blow to Bulgarian aspirations in Macedonia. A virtually official denial is published in Sophs, however, of the news concerning the proposed reconciliation of the Greek and Bulgarian Churches. This contradiction (says the *Times* Vienna correspondent) looks like a warning from the Government in Sophs to Prince Ferdinand that neither they nor the Bulgarian people will enter into any compromise affecting the Church.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER has received the following telegram from the German Emperor:—"Palermo.—Returning from an expedition that led me to the most beautiful of all cathedrals and to the places where the great Hohenstaufen acted, I found the papers that brought me the news of the boat race between the two academic crews, and of the now truly magnificent success of Oxford. My warmest congratulations and good wishes in old and true admiration of the splendid feat of the Oxonians after a hot struggle.—Wilhelm, R. and I."

THERE is evidently an opening in South Africa for Mr. Balfour, "who never, never uses a big, big D" while golf-playing. Mr. Max Pemberton tells a story in the April "Windsor Magazine" of a Kaffir who had been watching some English Colonists at golf. The next day he was discovered belaboring a huge boulder with a pole as long as a mast, and vigorously shouting "goddam." "Welly good," he explained, "white man's game, welly good." The influence of civilisation has clearly a great deal to answer for.

TERRIBLE MURDER OF A BRAHMIN GIRL AT PANWELL.

A most atrocious murder of a Brahmin girl, named Gunga, aged about seven, was perpetrated on the morning of Monday, the 20th instant, at a short distance from the village of Panwell, in the Kolaba Collectorate, the motive for the horrible deed being the acquisition of gold jewellery, of the value of Rs. 300, which the victim had at the time on her person. The perpetrators of this foul deed are two women, named Bheemee and Luximee, [illegible] of Panwell. The fact, that the mu[illegible] brought to light in Bombay, and that [illegible] prits, named Bheemee, has been arre[illegible] cate once more the vigilance and ene[illegible] police. About 11 o'clock, on the nigh[illegible] the 22nd instant, a Hindu, named Ra[illegible] ram, gave certain information [illegible] doing duty at Cammatipoora [illegible] strength of that information, the [illegible] ceeded to a house in Cammatip[illegible] where he found a woman, nam[illegible]ee, in company of Abbaji Luximon, a pe[illegible]ached to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court. The sepoy questioned Bheemee, who made a certain statement, in consequence of which she was taken to Inspector Hack at the Byculla Police Station, and the latter after making inquiries into the matter, placed the woman about 7 o'clock on the following morning, before Superintendent Nolan. From the statement made by the woman, Bheemee, it appears that about a fortnight ago she and her sister-in-law, named Luximee, and a Bene-Israel woman, named Sahara, entered into a conspiracy to kidnap the daughter of a Brahmin, named Luximon, residing in Dhunswady, at Panwell. In accordance with the premeditated plan, Bheemee and Luximee went to the house of Luximon, about 4 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 20th instant, and succeeded in removing his daughter, Gunga, in a cradle, in which she had been lying asleep. They carried the girl for about a mile along the Jalgaum Road to a spot on the seashore. Here Luximee took hold of the girl, and vehemently dashed her against the oyster rocks, killing her on the spot. They then removed from the victim's body a number of ornaments, of the approximate value of Rs. 300, and having placed them in a handkerchief, buried them at a short distance from the place where the child had been murdered. They then carried the corpse of the girl some distance, and threw it into a shrubbery. The two women then returned to their mother-in-law's house, where Bheemee made a clean breast of the whole affair. The mother-in-law told Bheemee not to concern herself about that matter, and on the following morning sent her and Luximee to Bombay by a coasting steamer. The mother-in-law paid for their passage, and gave Bheemee Rs. 7 for miscellaneous expenses, and saw both of them off at the Panwell Bunder. The two women arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning, and landed at the Carnac Bunder. Immediately after they had landed, Luximee left the company of Bheemee on the pretext of going to purchase some eatables, and did not return. From inquiries, however, it appears that Luximee arranged for a passage to Dasgaum, and left Bombay for that place on the same day. Bheemee, finding her companion Luximee had decamped, made her way to Cammatipora 13th Lane, where she loitered about until about 6 o'clock, when she was accosted by Abbaji Luximon, the peon attached to the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who after questioning her, took her up into his house. The landlord of the chawl in which Abbaji resided became suspicious, and thinking that Abbaji was unnecessarily detaining a woman, who was a stranger, in the house, asked Rajaram bin Rajaram to inform the police.

Superintendent Nolan placed the woman Bheemee before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, when she made a statement, verifying the above facts. The magistrate ordered the woman, Bheemee, and her statement to be forwarded to the police authorities at Panwell, under police escort for investigation. The court's peon Abbaji has been suspended for sheltering the woman, and not informing the police in time.

AN APPEAL TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

MANWELL RODRIGUES, who was sentenced to six years' hard labour by Mr. Justice Strachey at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, has sent in an appeal to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, in which he says:—

"Your Lordship's petitioner was sentenced to six years' hard labour at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey on charges of cheating and forgery. He craves permission to explain briefly before your Lordship the facts of his case in the hope that your Lordship may find in them some cause for the remission of the sentence passed on him.

"In September 1894 one Pedro Fernandes, a Portuguese, joined a life Insurance Society in Bombay, known as the Society of Our Lady of Rozary of Mutual Protection, and assured his life in the sum of Rs. 500 for the benefit of his son, Jose Fernandes. Pedro Fernandes' father and son, however, were very poor, so much so that they were unable to meet the calls on account of the policy. To keep it alive it was arranged that your Lordship's petitioner should pay the calls as they fell due, receiving on the death of Pedro Fernandes his full assured amount. Jose Fernandes, no less than his father, was a party to this understanding, and in pursuance thereof himself made over the certificate of membership to your Lordship's petitioner, who paid the society's calls from time to time. Pedro Fernandes died on 17th October 1895. The receipts are in the possession of your Lordship's petitioner, and were produced by his counsel at his trial.

"Pedro Fernandes' age, when he was enrolled a member of the society, was 67, and your Lordship's petitioner naturally concluding that the man had not many more years to live, hoped to secure a half-share in the policy in return for a comparatively small sum laid out in premia. On the same ground your Lordship's petitioner also undertook to pay, and has as a fact paid the premia on two other policies, one in the name of the deceased himself, and the other in the name of his widow. In each of the said three cases your Lordship's petitioner only followed a practice common in Bombay whereby needy persons assign their policies to persons able to meet the calls on terms mutually advantageous.

"On the Pedro's death, the son willing to draw the money under the policy in question, asked your Lordship's petitioner for the certificate of membership. This was refused, as your Lordship's petitioner had no guarantee that Jose Fernandes might not appropriate all the money to himself. Eventually it was settled that your Lordship's petitioner should obtain the money from the society under the signature of Jose Fernandes, and divide it with the latter, and Jose Fernandes was accordingly handed over by your Lordship's petitioner the baptismal and death certificates. Your Lordship's petitioner drew the money accordingly on the 16th November 1895, and never made a secret of the fact. Even at the time he applied for it unbeknown to him Jose Fernandes was fully cognizant of it, because, as already stated, the step had not been taken without his knowledge and consent. Nevertheless, on the 10th February 1896, that is, many months after the money had been drawn, Jose Fernandes instituted the proceedings, which terminated in the conviction of your Lordship's petitioner.

"It is for your Lordship to consider whether there is anything in the circumstances stated above to sustain the charge of cheating or forgery. A fraudulent intention is the essence of both charges, and your Lordship's petitioner humbly submits that there is no indication of fraud in the case. He, as the person who had saved the policy from lapsing, had the larger stake in the policy; and what could be more natural than that he should take all possible precautions against Jose Fernandes defrauding him of his share of the money. The only effective precaution was to prevent the money falling into Jose Fernandes' hands, and your Lordship's petitioner obtained the complainant's consent to draw the money under his signature. That the complainant consented to this is proved by the fact that he handed over the certificate of membership and the baptismal and death certificates to your Lordship's petitioner. It is reasonable to suppose that Jose Fernandes would have parted with these important documents in the case unless he had agreed to the money being drawn by your Lordship's petitioner? This presumption is inevitable, and to rebut it, not a particle of evidence has been offered for the prosecution. Beyond the bare word of the complainant, there is absolutely nothing in the record of the trial to show why, if these important documents were voluntarily made over to your Lordship's petitioner by Jose Fernandes, it should not be concluded that the latter was a consenting party to the money being drawn in the manner it was.

"Your Lordship's petitioner humbly trusts that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to remit the punishment to which he has been sentenced. And Your Lordship's petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodar Tapidas, chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

In submitting you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, your directors regret the result has been unfavourable. The very short outturn of crop in the Bellary District, which was smaller than the previous year even, as also the trouble the press gave in working in the commencement of the season, were the main causes of the adverse result. There were in all 1,434 bales pressed in your factory during the year. After writing off the years loss in revenue account of Rs. 135-11-8, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account stands at Rs. 295-2-8, which will be carried to next year's account. The machinery has since been thoroughly repaired, and your directors trust it will now work smoothly. The directors are glad to state that the cotton crop in the Bellary District for the ensuing season promises a good one. Your factory has been insured against fire to Rs. 33,000. Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Kassidas Manockram was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 40. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

HEAT STILL EXCESSIVE.

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

THE depression has disappeared, and the barometer has risen briskly over the Western Desert and slightly over the Peninsula. It has, however, fallen over the North-Eastern, North-Western and Central India, and a low pressure area is shown over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The winds are northerly over the north-west of India between south and east, over North Eastern India, and variable elsewhere. The force this morning is generally moderate. The temperature has generally risen, and the mean temperature is generally excessive, except in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where it is in slight defect. The highest maximum is a 112·5 at Deesa. There has been some rain in Sikhim, East Bengal, and Lower Burma.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE report of the directors for the year ending 31st March last, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-second ordinary annual meeting to be held on Friday, states:—The directors have again the pleasure of submitting a favourable balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 96. The stock has been carefully taken, and is reported as in a satisfactory manner, but [illegible] will show a slight addition by your general manager, [illegible] CALCUTTA, has been bad; this, with the [illegible] Accommodation [illegible]eral reduction of prices, [illegible] directors much anxious [illegible] of the year's operation, [illegible]ginently satisfactory. The [illegible] directors propose to dispose [illegible]yculla premises, depreciation, [illegible] Poona premises, depreciation, [illegible] premises, depreciation, Rs. 2,200-8-1; [illegible]0,000; Carry forward Rs. 7,205-4-0;—[illegible],999-8-1. It will be seen from the above [illegible] directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. [illegible]hare, applying Rs. 6,434-4-1 to depreciation, [illegible] a balance of Rs. 7,205-4-0 to be carried for[illegible] Mr. H. C. Burder retires from the board by [illegible]on, and offers himself for re-election.

ALEX. MCKENZIE, Chairman.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the entries for the handicap races which will take place this afternoon:—

Recall

No.	Yachts start at 4-30 p.m.
1	Red Rose.....Capt. W. Chandler, R. I. M.
2	Kismet.....Mr. W. P. Symonds
3	Mannikin.....Capt. S. J. Chamier, R. A.
4	Elleen.....Lieut. Wodehouse, R. F.
5	Senta.....Mr. E. S. Luard.

Ships' boats start at 4 p.m.

1	Hydaspes Cutter.....Capt. R. E. Donnell.
2	Mabel.....Mr. F. S. Monk.
3	Plassy's Cutter.....Coondr. W. H. Taylor, R. N.
4	Plassy's Gally.....Do.
5	Rodney's Cutter.....Lieut. J. Richardson, R. N.

Course No. 2 reversed. From Pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard round North Karanjah Buoy, leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and funishing at Pilot schooner, leaving it starboard.

Preliminary Flag B of the Commercial Code will be hoisted at 3-45 p.m., and warning gun at 3-55, when the blue peter will be hoisted. (For ships' boats).

Preliminary Flag C of the Commercial Code will be hoisted at 4-15 p.m., and warning gun at 4-25, when the blue peter will be hoisted. (For yachts.)

Starting and funishing line as usual.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Celestis—Hymns 136, 338 and 345.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 147, 202 and 512.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 229, 38 and 437.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Smyer in F.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

8 a.m. (Bombay time)—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 147, 202 and 512.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 37, 266, and 439.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

6 p.m.—Evening service.
Conducted by the Free Church of Scotland, Mission.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 176, 191 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 290 and 220.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 204, 336 and 128.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 513, 328 and 13.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evening and Service.
Alms for the Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH: BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Services conducted by Rev. H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Wednesday, April 29.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Thursday, April 30.

8 p.m.—Pastor's Bible Class.
Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. R. C. Walker.
Sunday School Anniversary.

Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. A. Brown.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preach.
Psalms 121, tune 9; Hymns 132, 100 and 330 Par. 66 (1-4), tune 185.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1896.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Jhansi Jubbulpore and Raipur, a brisk rise at Karachi and Coimbatore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is irregular, readings being highest along the coast from Karachi southwards as far round as Masulipatam, and lowest at Allahabad, Sangor, Jubbulpore and Raipur. Gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch and 10 at Jeypore, Deesa and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Malegaon, Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa and Ajmere, and the minimum similarly so at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Deesa. The highest temperatures in the shade were 112° at Deesa and the lowest 68° at Ahmednagar. Humidity shows a large increase at Ahmedabad, Delhi, Raipur, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain in Ceylon, and the skies are likely to become slightly cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·694
Temperature	degrees 85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	76·3
Relative Humidity of Air	74·5
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Direction of wind	N. E. E., W. W. S. W., S. W., W. S. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 206

From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 23.

10 p.m.	83·6

FRIDAY.—APRIL 24.

8 a.m.	81·1
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·9

INDIAN MIDLAND MAIL ROBBED.

ON the arrival of the Indian Midland mixed train at Itarsi on the morning of the 16th, the guard in charge, a European named Bolton, reported that he had been set upon, beaten and robbed of his watch during the night by a band of natives at a station called Dewangunge between Bhopal and Bina. He stated that as the train arrived at this station he was attacked by six or eight men, one of whom appeared to be a wrestler, and the others employees of the railway. They were furnished with sticks, and beat him severely. Fortunately a gentleman who was travelling by the train appeared on the scene and rescued him from his assailants. It appears that a few days before this guard, when working a passenger train, had been obliged to find some fault with the station-master on duty, and had threatened to report him, and it is not an extravagant supposition to connect this occurrence with the assault that followed it. The life of the subordinates of the G. I. P. writes the *Pioneer* is not an enviable one. Our contemporary adds "that line is already notorious for the meanness with which the management throws the stress of bad times on the humbler classes of its employés, as though it was their fault that traffic fell off. The miserable policy of the Company is this [illegible] bridge its own revenge, for all the better [illegible] elsewhere, and the working of the line is [illegible] down the descent of discredit. If [illegible] out in his pay or put off [illegible] slack, the G. I. P. train [illegible] set upon at wayside [illegible] to whom he may have [illegible] imagine that a general [illegible] up along the line. Where [illegible] employer, a man may be [illegible] daily bread, but not [illegible] assurance of living to [illegible]

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY.

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The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Kassidas Manockram was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 40. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHIP

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re.1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Lt., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—STEAM LAUNCH, THIS EVENING, 9 P.M. From Apollo Bunder. Tickets Rs. 2 each, to be had at the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay, Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PALKEE and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 gal. Jar	12 12 and	16 12
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4 " Jar	48 0 and	61 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

A CONSIDERABLE business in the aggregate has been done in our principal export staple by shippers this week in a steady market, and for the most part on the basis of previous rates, which latterly have hardened a little; but the purchases by local consumers have, on most days, been upon a very moderate scale. The excess in arrivals of Cotton here this season as against last now stands at 773,000 bales. In Wheat and Seeds we have to report the usual moderate amount of business passing in steady markets and without material change in prices. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 3-32nds, but the movement, on the whole, has been upward, and we close 1-16d. higher than last Friday evening's quotations both Bank and Private Bills. Government Paper has advanced 13-16ths per cent. Freights have been dull, with rates nominally unchanged; but latterly with little business doing to test the market. Imports have been quiet, and a daily decreasing business has been reported, though without quotable change in prices.

MONEY.—No very great changes in the different items of which it is made up was disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday; for though money remained rather scarce during the week to which it related, there had not been much demand for accommodation in business circles. The reduction of the Bank's Cash Balance, however, was close upon 17 lakhs, at some 109 lakhs, since the date of the previous Return which showed an increase of 18¼ lakhs; and the addition to trade requirements was about 13 lakhs, due to some small withdrawals from Private Deposits and an increased in Loans and Bills Discounted rather considerable in the case of the latter—as against a falling off of 21 lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a decrease at the Bank's head office and branches aggregating 5¼ lakhs.

Money remains scarce, but is not in very much request, and the Bazaar rate is two per cent. below that of the Bank of Bombay which remains at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last Saturday the market was steady at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and these rates were maintained throughout the day with a moderate business reported both ways. On Monday the market was dull at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar having come in as strong buyers, and no Merchants' Bills having come out, rates gave way 1-16d. all round, and at closing were quite but steadier. On Tuesday a quiet feeling prevailed at opening with 1s. 2 1-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A little Bank Paper was given at 1s. 2 1-16d.; but Merchants' Bills were scarce, and a moderate amount only was reported placed. The market was firm on Wednesday, with 1s. 2 1-8d. named for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-32 to ¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 2¼d., ready, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. from 15th May to 15th June delivery; and Telegraphic was available at 1s. 2 5-32d. Yesterday a quiet tone prevailed in the market and Bank Telegraphic, with Demand, was quoted at 1s. 2 3-32d., at which there was but very little enquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 3-16d., but little business was reported, and the market closed quiet but steady. To-day the market opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of Bills having been reported placed at the rate quoted above early in the day; but at 1s. 2 3-32d. we heard of no enquiry for Bank Paper, and later, 1-32d. higher was quoted both ways, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	Telegraphic	... 1s. 2 1-8d.
Do.	3 months' sight	... 1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	4 do.	... 1s. 2 5-32d.
Do.	6 do.	... 1s. 2 7-32d.
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 2 7-32d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 1-4d.
Documents	3 do.	... 1s. 2 1-4d.
"	6 do.	... 1s. 2 9-32d.
Francs	3 do.	... 149¼
"	6 do.	... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady last mail-day at an advance on previous quotations, 108 5-16 for Money and Account having been named, which was also the final quotation. The market advanced further on Monday to 108 7-16 both for Cash and the settlement at the end of this month, and remained at this rate to the close. The following day rates were again quoted at an advance, say, of 3-16 on the previous quotation for Money, and 1-16 on that for Account, 108 5-8 and 108 9-16 for the two positions, respectively, having been named in a steady market; and rates left off on the same level. The market continued to advance on Wednesday, and a further rise of ¼ per cent. was established, 109 1-8 having been quoted for Cash and the near settlement, and 109 1-16 for the May Account. Yesterday rates were a good deal quieter, and receded 1-8 per cent, say, to 109 for Money and the nearer Account, and 108 15-16 for May, which were also the closing quotations. To-day the market has been steady at a partial advance of 1-16 per cent., and our closing rates this evening are 109 1-16, 109 1-16, and 108 15-16 in the three positions, respectively.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 2 per cent. higher, at 130. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103.

SHARES.—The improved position of the China markets for Bombay spinnings has had its effect this week on the Market for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares there for, as compared with our quotations of a week ago we have this evening to report the following advances in Cotton Mill Scrip, say, an advance of Rs. 60, in Indo-China; of Rs. 50, in Madras United; of Rs. 45, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 40 in China; of Rs. 30, in Hindustan; of Rs. 25 each, in Britannia, Currimbhoy, Hyderabad, and Star of India; of Rs. 15 each, in Morarji Goculdas, New Great Eastern, and Presidency; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, Coorla, David, Khandeish, Mahalaxmee, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each, in Alliance, City of Bombay, Mazagon, Oriental, Ripon, and Southern Mahratta; and a decline of Rs. 45 in Jewraj Balloo; of Rs. 15, in Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 11, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Connaught, and of Rs. 5, in Sholapore. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50, higher in the first issue; Kemp and Co., Rs. 20; Delhi and Northern India Flour, and Treacher, Rs. 5 each; and Badham Pile, Rs. 4. In Presses, Fort, have declined Rs. 35; Khangaum, Rs. 15; and Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 10; while on the other hand French, and Volkarts, have advanced Rs. 15 each; Hingoli, and New Berar, Rs. 10 each; and Mofussil, Rs. 5. For Bombay Flour Mill shares there are buyers at Rs. 1,500 *cum dividend* an advance of Rs. 100; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 33-4 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Notwithstanding the firmness of the Manchester market in the latter part of the week, our local market for staple *Grey Goods* has become quieter, and only a small business has been reported. Holders have very willingly met all offers based upon current quotations; but the up-country buyers have refused to go a step beyond what they call their agents' orders which go on decreasing week after week. Stocks have begun to increase. A very small demand has been felt for *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* at last week's rates. In *Locally-made Goods* only a small business has transpired, at slightly lower figures. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week has been about 3,500 packages, and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS have remained slack and unchanged in value; the tone of the market, however, having been steady. In *Local Spinnings*, a large business, amounting to about 11,000 bales have been reported by wire from the China markets, with Exchange a little higher than it was last week; and China buyers have been in consequence operated very freely, a large business having transferred at better rates. The week's Sales here sum up about 7,000 bales, and the market closed strong at the following official quotations:—

Twist.....	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 4 5-8	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	4 5-8	" 4¾	"
"	" 10s	" "	5 1-16	" 5 15-32	"
"	" 12s	" "	5 1-16	" 5¾	"
"	" 16s	" "	6 1-8	" 6 9-16	"
"	" 20s	" "	6¾	" 6 9-16	"
"	" 24s	" "	7	" 7 1-8	"
"	" 30s	" "	7 3-8	" 7 5-8	"
"	" 40s	" "	8¼	" 8¾	"

METALS.—Prices of both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* are unchanged, both markets having been steady in tone with only a moderate business passing throughout the week, and the same may be said of *Iron*.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, April shipment, at Rs. 19¼ per ton, and of *Bothel West Hartley*, ready in harbour, at Rs 17¼ per ton. A cargo of *Japan*, June-July shipment, has been sold at Rs. 13 per ton; and two cargoes of *Bengal*, April shipment, at Rs. 13 per ton. The market close quiet.

EXPORTS.

COTTON was quiet at the close of last week, with but little business doing in either direction; but on and since Monday, Exporters have bought pretty freely on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market, though yesterday prices were put up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round. Local spinners took only a few hundred bales daily until yesterday, when their purchases were upon a much larger scale; but their total for the week does not sum up more than 5,000 bales of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera-Bhownugger descriptions, Bengal, and Compta; while shippers are credited with some 11,000 bales of the same descriptions, and, in addition, some Broach and a little Kurrachee. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on the whole Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay for the past week have been 83,000 bales, compared with 89,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 84,800 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the excess in arrivals of new Cotton this season compared with last, now stands at 773,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton (with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	168—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	155—2 23-32d.
Do. Good		"	145—2 19-32d.
Belatee, Fine		"	177—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	168—2 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		"	171—3d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	178—3 1-6d.
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	127—2 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	182—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	176—3 3-32d.
S G Dhaurwar, Good	"	"	127—2 7-16d.
Westerns	"	"	126—3 1-4d.
Broach, Fine	April	"	208—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	203—3 17-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96.	Season 1894-95.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	306,000	157,700
Berar	356,000	185,000
Khandeish	271,000	122,000
Barsi and Nuggur	92,000	35,000
Hinganghat	14,500	800
Persian and Sind	43,500	18,000
Broach	189,500	39,500
Dhollera	251,000	106,500
Compta and Dharwar	17,000	23,000
	1,530,500	757,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	83,670	55,712	76,463
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April	1,124,231	708,608	993,147
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	25,702	22,090	37,812
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April	401,953	272,379	481,893
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	18,554	1,277	12,004
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April	139,716	43,334	50,029

WHEAT.—A slight advance took place in prices of *White Pessy* and *White Delhi* at the beginning of the week; but the business passing throughout for shippers' account has been upon a moderate scale, the tone of the market having been steady at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 21 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-8-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-8-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-10-0	"

SEEDS.—A decline of one anna per cwt. was established in the price of *Linseed* at the end of last week, which, however, was subsequently recovered, and in other descriptions there has been no movement in prices. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat.	" 7-0-0 to " 7-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-9-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-0-0 to " 6-2-0	"
Gingelly White	" 42-0-0 to " 43-0-0	per candy
Do Mixed	" 39-0-0 to " 40-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	168,188	90,323	105,409
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	1,563,264	1,126,644	1,272,485
Linseed for the week	143,858	142,779	307,003
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	2,067,453	1,683,403	3,151,896
Rapeseed for the week	35,077	62,260	273,799
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	347,908	698,470	1,198,468
Gingellyseed for the week	15,203	23,018	21,997
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	785,078	649,018	669,075

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	56,003	30,364	34,024
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	882,947	245,189	801,250
Linseed for the week	415,763	74,763	462,437
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	1,401,851	1,124,641	2,312,818
Rapeseed for the week	60,052	85,556	217,495
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	333,224	512,976	902,389
Gingellyseed for the week	39,898	95,810	87,874
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	856,658	827,756	695,886

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½
The Manchester market has been steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols 112½
3 per cent. Rentes 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 122
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 7-8
Bar Silver 31

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,900,000, increase £500,000; Public Deposits, £14,000,000, increase £900,000; Other Deposits, £50,100,000, decrease £200,000; Other Securities, £23,200,000, increase £200,000; Notes and Gold, £38,600,000, increase £000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 60 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, APRIL 23.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta left here at 11 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal left here at 10 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind left here at 10 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Monday next.

The mail steamer Valetta, from Australia arrived.

The steamer Avoca, belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, has left Zanzibar, yesterday, for Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 24.

Mackintosh, Capt, Bengal, Ms, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wright, Surg-Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th B I, from leave, from England.
Butler, Lt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal, D C L I, from leave, from England.
Mould, Surg-Capt, Bengal, 1st Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Poole, Lt, Bengal, 8th B I, from leave, from England.
Grant Major, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Wallnuts, Capt, Punjab Gordon High on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Grant, Capt, Punjab 24 Gurkhas from leave, from England.
MacMullen, Lt, Punjab, 12 B C from leave, from England.
Coddington, Lt, Bo, 17th B, on duty, from Bhuj.
Vaughan, Lt, Bo Com Trans, from leave, from England.
Hall, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Hankes, 2nd-Lt, Bo attached, 29th B I, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Wrench, Major, Bo, R W Fus, from leave, from England.
Leake, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave, from Madras.
Boome, Lt, Ms, I S C, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Richard, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Bangalore.
Payne, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Symms, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Rangoon.
Boome, Lt, Ms, I S C, from leave, to Madras.
Spencer, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, 23th April, 1896.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES) RIFLES ASSOCIATION.

1. Prize winners who did not attend the Prize Distribution are requested to call at Head-quarters for their prizes.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5 Forecast of the Bengali Year 1303—The Baroda Opium Nilgiris.
6 The Simla Season—Destructive Fire at Surat—Dest

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MATABELE RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

News from Buluwayo, dated Thursday, states that a column of three hundred men on Wednesday attacked the Matabele, four miles to the northward on the Umguza River. The most severe fighting took place, and the British were hard pressed, but finally were repulsing the Matabele, when they were ordered to return to Buluwayo.

THE CHARGE FOR THE MATABELE AND NILE CAMPAIGNS.

In the Committee of Ways and Means, last night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Government had provided for no great expenditure on Military operations, and that the Chartered Company would [illegible] for the Matabele Campaign, whilst the [illegible]dition was purely Egyptian, although [illegible]e that Great Britain would have to [illegible]ll charge in connection therewith. The [illegible]ment, he said, were determined not to repeat [illegible]y of 1884.

[illegible]E REINFORCEMENTS FOR ACHIN.

The Dutch Government, at the request of General [illegible]Veller, is sending to Achin two fresh battalions of Infantry, some Cavalry, and Mountain Artillery, besides Engineers.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, APRIL 23.

After making a statement disputing the right of the Senate to overthrow the Ministry, M. Bourgeois and his Cabinet resigned, and left the Chamber of Deputies, which thereupon passed a Resolution affirming its preponderance over the Senate.

A Presidential crisis is now considered possible.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Paramatta, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Military Department—Major H. Scott to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain Chapman; Lieutenant Bell to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, *vice* Lieutenant Parker; Brigadier-General Elles to officiate in Command of a First Class District, *vice* General Wolseley; Brigadier-General Gatacre to officiate in Command of a First Class District, *vice* Major-General Duncan, officiating in Command of Bombay; Colonels Glasgow and Westmacott, to officiate in Command of Second Class Districts, *vice* Brigadier-Generals Dalrymple and Gatacre.

Brigade-Surgeon Sinclair is granted temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel.

Lieutenants F. Smallwood and Boyd to be Ordnance Officers; Lieutenant Greenhill Gardine to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Admissions to the Staff Corps—Second-Lieutenants Wyndham, Wood, Barnett, Heale, Anderson, Corbett, Sangster, Synge, Henderson, Rivett-Carnac, Villiers, Stuart Ashburner, Swinley, Skeen, and Lange.

Staff Corps—To be Majors: Captains Stevens and Huggins; to be Lieutenants: Second-Lieutenants Barwell and Furney; Colonel Hooper is admitted to Colonel's allowances; Lieutenants A. Hamilton and H. Lash are transferred to the temporary half-pay, *vice* Colonel Sartorious; Colonel Carpendale receives a Good Service pension, *vice* Colonel Prothero; Colonel Elton receives a Good Service pension.

The following Military Works officers receive promotion:—Lieutenant-Colonel Peacock; Captains Shreiber, Capper, Hithard, and G. S. Tilley; and Lieutenants Yeates, King, Greenstreet, Hume, Murray, and Pearson.

Public Works Department—Mr J. Shulock Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, is placed on special duty under the Accountant-General; Mr. Gaynor is appointed to officiate as Examiner 4th Class; Mr. J. Conquest, Accountant, is granted temporary rank as Deputy Examiner of the Finance Department.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Neville is appointed to officiate as Resident, Mewar, during the absence of Colonel Wylie.

Captain Tighe is posted as Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan.

Surgeon-Major Shore is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah.

Surgeon-Captain Woolbert is posted temporarily to the Mewar Political Agency; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Weir is posted temporarily to Tonk.

Lieutenant E. Barnes is posted to Rajputana.

Public Works Department—Passed students, Engineer Branch: Messrs. E. Scott and Kanta Sen are posted to State Railways.

Messrs. R. Bradley and W. Richardson, Executive Engineers, and E. Neville, Examiner of Accounts, are permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, is granted six months' furlough. Mr. A. Rowalind is officiating during his absence.

Mr. B. Parkes is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Thorburn on furlough.

Mr. A. Phelan is appointed to officiate, *vice* Colonel Jacob, on furlough.

Mr. A. Kalberer is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne has reached Kabul safely.

EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTY.

The machinery as defined in schedule 4 of the Tariff Act, intended for manufacture of paint and composition for application to leather, wood, and metals, is exempted from Duty.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 24.

The Major-General, Commanding the Force, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff—Lieutenant Kelly, 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, no qualified officer being available for Station Staff duties alone, with effect from the 25th March, 1896, *vice* Captain Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, proceeded with his Regiment to Quetta.

With reference to para. 5 of Clause 34, India Army Circulars, dated the 1st March, the Major-General, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant Burrard, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Berthon, Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to the Assistant Recruiting Officer for the Poona Centre.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second-Lieutenant Swinney, 20th Hussars; Second-Lieutenant Vender Kiste, Royal Artillery; Second-Lieutenant Pattison, Royal Artillery; Second-Lieutenant Kinsman, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Major Scott, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, officiated as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, British Army Schools, Madras and Bombay Commands, as a stop-gap arrangement, from the 20th to the 23rd March, 1896, inclusive, *vice* Captain Champman proceeded on leave.

Under instructions from the War Office, Bandmaster Henderson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England on appointment as Quartermaster, 5th Battalion. He will travel at the expense of the Imperial Funds.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Methall, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 13th Bombay Infantry, for seven months; and Lieutenant Owen Lewis, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, for three and a-half months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers leave of absence:—

[illegible]rtillery—Captain Foster, Deputy Assistant-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay [illegible] from the 30th April to the 28th July, on [illegible]eave out of India.

[illegible]ancashire Fusiliers—Second-Lieutenant [illegible]t months, on medical certificate, out of [illegible]

[illegible]edical Staff—Surgeon-Major Drury, three [illegible] medical certificate, out of India.

[illegible] Subordinate Medical Department—3rd [illegible]stant Surgeon Curry, six months, on [illegible]certificate, in India.

[illegible]ch of Bombay Command Order No. 220, [illegible]he 17th instant, as refers to Captain Birch [illegible]ancelled, at that officer's own request.

THE SURAT FIRE.

SURAT, APRIL 24.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

A very voluminous Supplement is published to the *Gazette of India* regarding the Indian Contract Act of 1892. Many amendments of minor importance are proposed, the principal being the new enactments whereby persons who make payments which have the effect of preserving property from alienation shall acquire lien or charge on such property. Respecting such payments opinions of the authorities consulted are published at length, the general verdict being in favour of the suggested amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF ABETMENT AND ARBITRATION LAW.

The proposed amendment of the Law regarding the Abetment in British India of offences committed outside British India has been accepted, and the Bill will be drafted for this purpose at a convenient date.

The second proposal, which originally emanated from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, that the Law relating to Arbitration should be generally amended, will be taken up by the Government of India with the view to early legislation.

THE FLOODS IN DIR.

Three thousand tribesmen are repairing roads and renewing bridges, destroyed by the recent disastrous floods in Dir.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain R. G. Murray, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, Venice, and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Armstrong, Dr and Mrs and family
Arthur, Mr
Baggallay, Mr and Mrs
Crocker, Lieut A G
Hewett, Capt E
Harington, Mr W B
Harvey, Mr Sidney
Hanbury, Miss
James, Mr
Keen, Lieut W
McLorr, Mr and two Misses
Mackenzie, Lieut
Macomphie, Capt R N
Reid, Mr and 2 Misses
Smith, Mr Maxwell
Sealy, Mr and Mrs E F Miss and child
Smith, Mr R
Wolnut, Capt
Welsh, Mr W H
Weir, Mr and Mrs J W A
Ward, Mr Douglas
Yates, Mr R B

FOR BRINDISI.

Anger, Mr
Brackenbury, Lieut-Genl Hon Sir H. K. C. B.
Elliott, Mrs C F and two children
English, Mr F W
Price, Mr de
Hudson, Capt H
Landan, Mr
Leake, Lieut L M
Marriott, Lieut L H
Ray, Mrs Le
Robinson, Lieut
Sewell, Mr and Mrs E J
Smith, Lieut D P
Sealy, Mr W N
Tyler, Mr Fraser

FOR VENICE.

Arnold, Mr and Mrs T W
Algar, Miss
Bayley, Mr and Mrs Vernon
Buchanon, Surg-Capt A
Bercavitch, Mrs
Baddeley, Mr
Burrows, Mr B S
Cunningham, Mr B K
Collier, Mr C G
Davies, Lieut and Mrs C H
Foster, Mr G
Grant, Mr
Harter, Mr
Hall, Mr
Hook, Mr Van
Jenkins, Mr
Lauzinia, Professor
Macomachie, Mr
Piric, Mr and Mrs A H
Parkinson, Miss
Papier, Lieut Hon C H
Pace, Mr
Russell, Mr and Mrs
Smith Mr J Leslie
Smith, Mr R
Shakespear, Lieut F
Sim, Miss
Wylie, Col and Mrs W H C
Ward, Mr and Mrs T J, and child

FOR ISMAILIA.—O'Callaghan, Mr and Mrs.

The following Passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, 2nd May, 1896.

For Marseilles.—Mr T W Francis; Mr W L L and Mrs Cameron child, and infant; Mr and Mrs Cole 3; Mr and Mrs Gryer and infant; Mr A Ezra; Col Hughes Hallett; Mr and Mrs J E Down and two infants; Mr Hart; Mr A P Tucker; Lieut-Col G H Elliott; Capt C Jackson; Mr and Mrs LeQuesne; Mr L Dymoke; Mrs McCloghry; Col and Mrs C D Durnford; Mrs A S Foster; and two children; Mr and Mrs A Pattman; Mr J P Stallen; Mr C A Cook; Mr and Mrs Womack; Mr and Mrs Thomson and family; Mr and Mrs Patterson; Mr Sevinaud; Col F Mainwaring and Mrs Rivaz; Mr Hewett; Hon. Mr Justice Sheppard; Mr G B Reid, I C S; Capt Matthews; Mr H V Broome; Miss Waters; Lieut-Col and Mrs Gardiner; Mr A F Hotz; Mr Barton; Mr Atherton; Mr O Hart; Capt G A Cookson; Mr C C Robinson; Miss Gillespie; Mr H M R Hopkins, G S; Mr R H Elliot; Dr Kheny; Col Forster; Major and the Hon A C Sidney Peel and Mrs MacWatt; Mr Moscrip; Mr and Mrs Hy Solomon and child; Surg-Lieut Col T H Browne; Capt L H Waller; Capt and Mrs O'Bilbaikie; Mrs Mary Cockell; Mr R A L Moore; Mr and Mrs Crisp and child; Mr and Mrs Larmour; Mr Marshal; Col Macrae; Mr Woodroffe; Mr and Mrs Berrie; Mr J S C Barber; Mr Allen Arthur; Surg-Capt W Vost; Mrs Laing 3 Lieut-Col Humfrey; Surg-Col and Mrs Adams and infant; Mr Usher; Mr Morris; Mrs Harvey; Mr K J Munn and child; Mr H J S Cotton; Mr and Mrs McTvort, two children and two infants; Lieut G H Boileau; Capt J W C Hutchinson; Mr Bryer; Mr J W Macpherson; Mr C Stevens; Mr A C Walker; Mrs Hoffmann; Mr J Beattie Mr O K Crighton; Serg-Major and Mrs Young and child; Rev J Cameron; Mr Cudworth; Major Wallace 3; Mrs Mc Mr A Lambert; Surg-Major J Scott; Mr C E Brasier; Mr Payter; Mrs Hollingsworth; Mr P V Luke; Lieut-Col W V Robinson; and Mr Finlay.

For London—Miss Sullivan; Mr and Herbert Spence and child; Mr and Mrs H Wender; Mr and Mrs Farlow; Mrs Sandford; Mr E J Bruel; Miss Bruel; Mr and Mrs Fulton Muir; Mrs Arnold and infant; Mrs and Mr Pogson; Mr H Marriott; Mr T J Ramond; Mr Luker; Mrs and Miss Houlbrooke; Mr S H Middleton; Mr Pedler; Mrs Down and infant; Mr W S Carlyon; Lieut Pepys and 3 infants; Mr and Mrs H McMillian and 3 children; Mr L Gisborne Smith; Mr and Mrs Adie; Mrs Johnston; Mr R Robertson; Capt H Lake; Mrs Lingstead and infant; Mr and Mrs S E Coffin; Mr L Dymoke; Mr F A Vaughan; Miss Vaughan; Mr T C Keay; and Col Mrs A F M Pritchard 2; Mrs Peel and infant; Lieut Stewart; Mrs and Miss Chambers, Surg-Capt T Clayton White; Lieut-Colonel A J G Pollock; Mr C C Sheridan; Mr J H Gilliland; Mr Griffiths; Mr Wyatt; Mr Tipper; Lieut-Col F S Maltby; Mrs Maltby, 2 children and 2 infants; Capt A L Orr; Mr D J Harvie; Mr A Pugh; Madame Lissanne; Mrs Shilcock and 2 sons; Mr Howman; Mr W Bullock; Mr Morulachi; Lieut Hales; Mr and Mrs G W Burgess; Mrs G G Dundas; Capt C B Hales; Capt E C Talwell; Lieut H G Hitchins; Mr E Comber; Mr D Lindsay; Mr A Foulkes; Mr J E Galebott; Miss Galebott; Lieut Moloby; Hon Mr and Mrs W M Daniell; Miss S Andrews; Miss H M Wreen; Mr Fisher; Mr Stewart; Mr P B Branley; Miss Clarke; Major R C Hadow; Mr A B Bruce; and Mr Crutchley.

For Brindisi.—Mr Brockbank; Mr J W Hatch; Col A Morrison; Sir A Collins; Mr and Miss Wilson; Mr Hignett; Mr Greaves; Mr Prendergast; Mr A L P Tucker; Mr and Mrs Wilkinson; and Mr C Bennett.

RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES.

In reference to the remarks made in our issue of April 24, respecting the great disparity in railway rates and charges in places where competition exists, as compared with those where one Company controls the traffic, a correspondent sends us the subjoined statement. The object of the Southern Maratha Railway in conveying goods from the Canarese country to Poona at so very nominal a rate, and charging prohibitively in the other direction, is to prevent the Portuguese Railway from taking any of the traffic.

Comparative rates *via* Poona and Marmagoa on the Southern Maratha Railway:—

Stations.	Miles from Portuguese Frontier.	Maximum via Marmagoa. Rate at 1½ pie per maund per mile plus 6 pies Terminals.	Miles from Poona. Rate at 1½ pie per maund per mile plus 3 pies Terminals.
		As. p.	As. p.
Dharwar	62½	2 3	2 11
Hubli	74½	2 7	3 0
Dundur	86	2 11	3 2
Annigeri	96½	3 2	3 4
Gadag	110	3 7	3 4
Kopbal	146½	4 7	3 8
Hanpet	163½	5 1	3 9
Bellary	204	6 2	4 1
Davangiri	164½	5 1	3 9
			322
			334
			346
			356
			370
			406
			428
			464
			424

Rates charged by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Poona to Bombay:—

	Per Bengal Maund. As. p.
Former Rate	4 4
Do. if booked (from Saswad) 10 miles beyond Poona	2 9
Do. if booked (from Gubbi) 371 miles from Poona	2 3
Present rate from Poona to Bombay if booked from Castle Rock (413 miles from Poona)	1 4

THE COLLISION IN KARACHI HARBOUR.

FURTHER particulars to hand state that the s. s. Java, of the B. I. S. N. Company, which was sunk on Sunday, at Karachi, through a collision with the s. s. Rufford Hall, was floated next day, thanks to the efforts made by the Port authorities in putting a stop to the rent, and pumping out the water. The Java is being repaired at Karachi, and is expected here in the course of next week for thorough renovation. Her cargo was spoilt for the most part, but it is not yet known what extent of damage she has sustained. Her mails and passengers from the Persian Gulf were transhipped on board the s. s. Khandalla of the same company, which arrived here yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route right.

Amoor route inter-rupted near Khabarowka.

The Madagascar mail closes at Mauritius at noon on to-dy.

"GENERAL" BOOTH, on April 3, addressed three meetings of the Salvation Army at Exeter Hall, at each of which he touched upon the dissensions which have arisen in that body in America. He [illegible] was surrounded on every side by enemies [illegible] to slander him and his Army. As to the [illegible]on of members of his family in America, he [illegible]hat matter had caused him much agony of [illegible] but America could not do without the [illegible]gulars" of the Army.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE attitude of Mr. Courtney with reference to the Soudan Expedition is giving great offence to the Ministerialists, some of whom almost regret that they did not agree to place him in the Speaker's chair, where he could not have been a thorn in the side of the Government. He boasts that he does not stand alone in this matter; and perhaps that is why his speech at Bodmin has given so much offence. Other Unionists if they disapprove of the forward policy keep their disapproval to themselves, and consequently are not dangerous; but Mr. Courtney's persistency may eventually encourage them to break loose and thereby increase the embarrassment of the Cabinet. Mr. Courtney, on Wednesday, reproached Lord Rosebery for the manner in which he dealt with this subject at Huddersfield, observing that there was no trumpet tone in his voice. Doubtless the Liberal leader thinks with Mr. Courtney in the field the Opposition need not greatly exert itself, and that he as a supporter of Lord Salisbury is a more effective advocate than any Liberal opponent of the Prime Minister can possibly be. Mr. Courtney hints that there may be a lack of unity on the part of the Opposition, as there is, he says, on the part of the supporters of the Government. He goes further. He mentions reports, which he apparently believes, that amongst the Cabinet themselves there are men who feel uncertainty as to the expedition, but have been overruled. Mr. Courtney dismisses as unimportant all explanations of the present advance except Mr. Chamberlain's. The Colonial Secretary's ideal is the re-conquest of the Soudan. Mr. Courtney, who is not so matter of fact as some people think him, confesses to a liking for "ideals," but to nurse a blind ideal like a girl is not what one would have predicted of "our great Secretary." In the Parliamentary debate Mr. Chamberlain argued that the only persons who cried out against the expedition were those who were in favour of our evacuation of Egypt. Mr. Courtney meets this by referring to Lord Farrer, who, as his article in the *National Review* shows, went to Egypt strongly imbued with the notion that we ought to come away and returned home with the conviction that we cannot come away, at any rate for a very long time. Mr. Courtney himself does not want us to leave instantly, and he sees the impossibility of immediate evacuation. "Whilst some good work had been done in Egypt, English occupation had had its drawbacks. They had failed, he feared, to keep in view the necessity of educating Egyptians to govern their country. Whilst they were giving the Egyptians justice and good police, they should also have done what they could to train the Egyptians to carry on and maintain the work they had started. Instead of this, Englishmen were in all the chief offices, and Egyptians were employed, as it were, as second-class clerks."

Mr. Courtney would, I suppose, say that the longer we remain in Egypt under the present inevitable system the more difficult it will be for us to retire. Who can deny this? But it is a pity that the supposed necessities of politics and diplomacy have caused so much talk about our leaving the country directly our work, our never-ending work, is finished. Mr. Courtney appealed to history as clearly demonstrating that if we really have at heart the welfare of Egypt, if we really desired the progress we have initiated might be continued and developed. we should not waste our resources by "needlessly provoking a savage enemy." He does not regard the conquest of the Soudan as a hopeless task, but maintains that it must be conquered by peaceable means. "There were elements in the Soudan itself which were working in that direction. The government there was bad. But there were aspirations after a better government, and there were coming from the West which pointed to the possibility of a regeneration within its borders. Anything of that kind apart from Egypt we should be happy to witness and, if possible, aid, but this policy of sending a force from Egypt in order to re-conquer this enormous country could not but be productive of the gravest anxitety if not of the gravest disaster." Mr. Courtney blames the Government for allowing themselves to be led by their military advisers. Military men, he says, are very good servants, but when statesmen take their lead from the soldiery instead of using them as their instruments the State is in danger. Mr. Courtney is told by those who uphold the ministerial policy that, however admirable the sentiment may be as a constitutional common place for the platfrom, it has no bearing on the action of the Government in the present instances. In deciding a question which must depend largely upon military considerations, Ministers have, it is pointed out, taken counsel with their military advisers. Does that course endanger the State? The Government, it is argued, would have deserved the most solemn reprobation at Mr. Courtney's command had they acted otherwise, and doubtless they would have received it according to their demerits. This is not an unfair retort, but probably what Mr. Courtney meant to convey was that the Government ought not to have ignored, as they are accused of doing, the advice of a civilian official like Lord Cromer, whose experience of Egypt extends over such a long period. Now that French politicians are recovering from the excitement caused by M. Bourgeois's latest defiance of the Senate, the Egyptian question has again come on the *tapis* and the air of the boulevards is full of rumours as to what is happening. One of these rumours is to the effect that Germany is inclined to join France and Russia in opposing Lord Salisbury's wicked designs. If this were true it would be an extraordinary *volte-face*. Recent experience has shown us that under the present *regime* German policy does not closely resemble the law of the Medes and Persians, but after giving her consent to the action of the British Government, the Emperor can now hardly range himself on the side of the two powers, of whose hostility he was aware before he decided what course to pursue. In St. Petersburg it is stated that Russia is not inspired wholly by love to France or by gratitude for the assistance given in Chinese waters by the Republic to her ally, but by the conviction that England's position in Egypt is very prejudicial to Russian interests and is imperilling the security of her maritime communications with the Far East. The absence of Lord Salisbury from England is not, I am afraid, so convincing a proof that the Egyptian situation is so free from anxiety as some people imagine There are indications that his Easter trip to the Riviera has not been much of a holiday for the Prime Minister. A portion of the rumours I have referred to are undoubtedly due to the surprise caused by the arrival in Paris of the German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. The explanation that his visit is on family matters connected with his wife's property in France is far too prosaic for French journalists.

COMPLICATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is not much to be said about the complications in South Africa. Mr. Courtney in a second speech that he has delivered to his constituents spoke more hopefully of affairs in the Transvaal than of those in Egypt. In fact, he was almost as optimistic in the one case as he was pessimistic in the other. He expresses unbounded belief in Mr. Chamberlain, and maintains that if people will only have patience the difficulties in South Africa will in time be peacefully settled. The active propaganda that is being carried on in this country ostensibly on behalf of the Uitlanders has provoked Mr. Labouchere to much wrath in this week's *Truth*, but Mr. Courtney is equally indignant. The right hon. gentleman with a courage that even his opponents must respect warns the country not to be betrayed and misled by Dr. Jameson and his colleagues "who for very shame ought to be silent instead of complaining because they did not get immediate redress." Mr. Courtney sympathizes, he assures us, with a people striving to obtain political rights in every part of the world, but when a claim for political rights came before him "tainted with stock-jobbing and with share rigging" then his sympathy was chilled. Colonel Rhodes's many friends in the Bombay Presidency will learn without surprise that he has been anxious to assist in supressing the Matabele rising in the neighbourhood. His wish, however was not gratified although he offered, if the Pretoria authorities would allow him to go, to give increased bail. Some sensation has been caused here by the statement of Mr. Gardiner Williams, who is being prosecuted at Kimberley for illegally conveying guns into the Transvaal, and who has been committed for trial that he acted under the orders of the Chartered Company. An enterprising New Agency has to-day been trying to "draw" the directors on the subject, but not unnaturally without success. Yet the allegation is a grave one, and cannot be passed over altogether. A grand nephew of President Kruger has just reached England on a visit, and he has of course been interevieved. He is not able or willing to throw much light on the question of his distinguished relative's proposed visit to England. He, however, emphatically declares that the President is willing to come on certain conditions. What those conditions are he refrains from saying, and leaves the public to form its own conjectures.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The new Education Bill, now that the holidays are over, is beginning to attract considerable attention. The Voluntaryists are p. body, particularly the Roman Catholic section, are not altogether satisfied with Sir John Gorst's treatment of voluntary schools, but they are much pleased with the measure as far as it goes. The attitude of the Nonconformists and of Educationists, or rather advanced Educationists, is one of uncompromising hostility to the main features of the Bill. The pupil teachers of England have been holding their annual conference this week at Brighton, and although the President, Mr. Macnamara, himself a Progressist and a Radical, warmly praised many of the provisions of the measure, [illegible]the Conference itself condemned almost every proposal of the Bill [illegible] Elementary side. Mr. Ellis, the principal Liberal Whip, speaking for the leaders of his party, says that the Bill will be fought line by line, and there is evidently going to be a great deal of commotion unless foreign affairs assume a critical position and overshadow every thing else. The general opinion is that the Government will consent to considerable modifications for the sake of peace.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

DR. LILLIAS HAMILTON AND THE AMEER.

The *Times*, on Saturday, published a letter nearly three columns in length from Miss Lillias Hamilton explaining and defending the Ameer's policy with reference to Kafiristan. At the outset she emphasizes the fact, rather lost sight of in this country by "enthusiastic interferers in the affairs of other nations," as Miss Hamilton describes them, that by the terms of the Durand Agreement the country from which the Kafirs have been ousted now belongs to Afghanistan, and that we made certain very definite promises in regard to the provinces handed over to Abdur Rahman. The Ameer, she declares, has been faithful to his part of the bargain, and expects the same treatment from us. Not that he has been without advice to adopt a contrary course of action. Mahomedans inhabiting the border countries within the British sphere of influence showered "hundreds of letters" upon his Highness appealing to him for help against and protection from the Feringhis. The more fanatical, we are told, reminded him of his duties as "a Commander of the Faithful," and warned him of the consequences if he allowed believers in the true God to perish unaided. To all these appeals the Ameer replied: "Accursed ones that would put enmity between these two friendly Powers. What I have written, by that will I abide, whether I may like the consequences or not." So long as the summer of 1894 the Ameer used to tell Miss Hamilton stories about these people, for whom he professes a tender regard, and he seems to have given her some curious information respecting the religious beliefs of the Kafirs, information that contradicts all we have previously been told on the subject. He firmly believes, or professes to believe, that the Kafirs were at one time followers of the prophet Mahomet, and that through the machinations of "the priests" they relapsed into their present idolatrous state. He even goes so far as to say that the name Kafir (unbeliever) was given to them unjustly "as even now there is no assured difference between their religion and that of orthodox Mahomedans." In graphic language Miss Hamilton gives us an account of Captain Mahomed Ali Khan's reception at Court on his return from the Kafir expedition. She happened to be with the Ameer when this officer was announced. He brought with him a roughly-coloured map and called attention to a particularly unaccessible fortress, Kali Timoor, which contains a stone bearing the following inscription:—"The Ameer Timoor of the Mogul Dynasty conquered this country so far, but was unable to proceed further." Mahomed Ali Khan proceeded to say that on that same stone he has engraved the following words from the Koran:—"The true faith in one God has overcome the infidels or believers in many gods." Also the following inscription:—"In the year 1313, during the reign of the Wise King, Ameer Abdurrahman Khan, the whole of Kafiristan was conquered and incorporated in the kingdom of Afghanistan."

One incident mentioned in Miss Hamilton's letter shows the bravery of the conquered and dispossessed Kafirs. One body numbering 400 or 500, rather than be captured by the enemy, set fire to their buildings and perished in the flames. The Ameer, according to Miss Hamilton, wished everyone to be taken alive, and has given orders for all the prisoners to be treated with humanity. When the cold weather was passed they were to be taken to Kabul, preparatory to being settled in the country round Paghman. "Here," said the Ameer to Miss Hamilton, "they will enjoy the mountains and rivers to which they are accustomed, and a climate very similar to their own. It would be impossible for these people to live in the confinement and among the smells of a town like Kabul." He wishes, he says, to make them his devoted and loyal subjects, "as they will make excellent soldiers, faithful even unto death," and scholars who would be of great use to the whole of his country. The "new settlers," to quote Miss Hamilton's ephemism, are to be "as free in Paghman as they have hitherto been in their own country." "Neither women nor children shall be taken or sold as slaves, no matter what the price offered, but if they themselves wish to inter-marry with my people, according to the Mahomedan law, I will not prevent their doing so. These assurances at any rate are believed by Miss Hamilton, who argues that it would be a violation of Mahomedan law to make slaves of Kafirs, and in Cabul, she says, the letter of the law is strictly observed. Moreover, she informs us that the fastidious Afghans do not admire Kafir beauty, and that all told there are not more than 30 persons of that race amongst the slave population of the Afghan capital. Perhaps the most important part of Miss Hamilton's contribution and the one that is likely to attract the most attention on your side is the Ameer's account of the reasons why he undertook this campaign against the Kafirs and his outspoken language with respect to that "pacacious nation," Russia. The astute Afghan ruler was probably never more successfully exemplified than in this defence of his policy. We have still to hear what Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr Neville Chamberlain, Dr. Leitner, and the other active sympathisers with the "new settlers" think of the matter. In the meantime a well-informed correspondent of the leading journal points out a little mistake of which the Ameer or his officers have been guilty. By what is politely called "an oversight," he carried the war into the Arnawai or Bashgal Valley, a district included by the Durand Treaty in our sphere of influence, capturing many thousands of inhabitants, "who will now, of course, have to be restored to their homes." If this blunder was not Abdur Rahman's the position of the person responsible is possibly not one to be envied.

[illegible]GAN IN FRANCE.

The New[illegible]en evidence in Paris just now. On Wed[illegible] an international "feminist" congress was opened in the French capital, and the proceedings as reported by the correspondents of the London papers seem to have been of a rather diverting character. It was arranged beforehand that a certain Mme. Maria Pognon should be elected president. When that lady's name was formally submitted to the congress a delegate, Mme. Leonie Ronzade, objected, on the ground that one of of the lady doctors present "should have preference over the mistress of a lodging house." Mme. Pognon, it appears, manages a "family house" in a fashionable quarter of Paris, but her friends stood by her, and after another lady, whose social standing could not be questioned, had refused the Presidentship, the former was chosen to fill the chair. Mme. Ronzade is not a good tactician. She might perhaps have carried the majority of the delegates with her if she had not during the excitement that prevailed used language that no self-respecting advocate of women's rights could for a moment think of tolerating. "Do not insult me," she shouted out to those who tried to howl her down; "my husband is here, and he is a member of a municipal council!" We can imagine the indignation that this unfortunate speech would naturally arouse in such an assembly. The words "my husband" were, an eye-witness informs us, taken up all over the crowded room, and sneeringly repeated for several painful minutes. To think that an advocate of female emancipation should give the sacred cause of woman away in this shocking manner! On the whole her sister-delegates showed remarkable self-restraint. The wonder is that her eyes were not scratched and her clothes torn off her back. The "family house" manageress seems to have repeated in her presidential address the stock arguments; but one of her points has impressed the scoffing boulevardiers. She was replying to the objection that if women had votes they would neglect their domestic duties. "Did your ever hear it said," asked this sharp Parisienne, "that Senators or Deputies are so absorbed by their public duties as to find no longer any pleasure in love?" The woman of the future, madame said, will love even more than the modern woman, for she will give her affection only to the man who really deserves it. This is not very complimentary to modern women and their inferior halves.

LASCAR CREWS.

The movement started some time ago against the manning of British vessels by Indians and other Asiatics has of late rather fallen into the background, but the speech made in the House of Commons, last night, by Mr. John Burns, M.P., shows that we have not heard the last of this matter. Mr. Burns, speaking on this occasion as the mouthpiece of the trade councils of our Australian colonies, raised the point whether, when subsidies were paid for the conveyance of mails, it would not be possible to bring pressure to bear upon the steamship companies in order to induce them to employ a larger number of English and Colonial seamen. He declared that at present "lascars, coolies, Japanese and Chinamen" were largely employed, simply because their labour is cheap. He submitted that moneys voted for the conveyance of Imperial mails ought not to be used to buttress up companies which employ "cheap sweated labour." He would have the P. and O. "compelled" to carry a larger number of British sailors. Mr. Burns apparently does not know that lascars are British subjects, and that the Indian Government, under whose immediate protection they are, contributes a share of the mail subsidies to the P. and O. Company. [illegible] and Chinamen stand upon a different footing, but the present dead-set against Ind[illegible] among the cotton operatives of Lancashire and other trade Unionists at home, [illegible] colonists in Australia and South Afr[illegible]ntion of those who talk so gl[illegible] commercial unity throughou[illegible]e imagines as if these enth[illegible]re is such a place as India. [illegible]mpire that would exclude I[illegible]us federation. As Mr. Hen[illegible] showed, the repres[illegible] further than Mr.

Burns went. He appeared to wish for a diminution of the lascar crews; the Australian demand is for their suppression by refusing contracts to companies which employ Assiatic hands. Mr. Henniker Heaton wished to know what answer had been given by the Postmaster-General; but before the hon. member had finished, the debate stood adjourned under the 12 o'clock rule.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., has resumed his Parliamentary duties, and he proposes to ask Lord George Hamilton on Monday a question with reference to the changes at the Imperial Institute, I described a week ago. The terms of the question are as follows:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether the Government of India have largely increased their contribution to the Imperial Institute; and, if so, will he state the purpose for which the grant is made, and its total amount, and see that the money is devoted strictly to promoting the interests of Indian arts, industries, and economic resources by the expenditure being entrusted to a body of experts acting in consultation with Sir Frederick Abel, and not to the ordinary administrative officials of the Imperial Institute: And, whether he will place on the Table any Correspondence that has passed on the subject between the Government of India, the India Office, and the Imperial Institute." I did not understand that the Indian contribution to the Institute had been "largely increased," but if such is the case, no doubt the authorities on your side have taken steps to see that there is at least a reasonable prospect of their getting something in return. The general impression here is—of course, it may be an erroneous one—that in existing circumstances the grant of £1,000 to the Institute from the Indian Exchequer, is money wasted, and that it might be just a well thrown into Bombay harbour for all the good that is done to India. The new body that has been formed to manage the Indian Department will, I am sure, do their best to make it of some use to India, and everyone interested in our Eastern Empire will wish them success; but their task is not a very easy one.

I understand that the India Office has voted the sum of £250 to the widow of the distinguished scholar, the late Dr. Rost, C.I.E., who was for so many years Librarian in that department, and who, in the opinion of most persons, was badly used in being compulsorily retired under the limit of age rules, as if he were a mere clerk. The Committee of the Literary Fund has, I hear, also granted Mrs. Rost £200.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. J. C. Minto, R.S.C.; Surg-Major A. F. Sargent, Bo. M. S.; Capt. H. S. Moules; Col. G. W. Thompson; Hon. C. H. S. Erskine; Hon

and whether the difference in system ought not to be made a *casus belli* in the temper of Quin, who, in a coffeehouse, having offered the mustard to an elderly gentleman for the third time in vain, dashed his hand on the table, saying "D—you, Sir, you shall eat mustard with your bam," and so should we not insist on other nations treating their corn and crops as we do? Wherever Mr. Hughes went he extracted amusement, much pleasant information, and good stories from his varied surroundings.

By Thomas Hughes, Q. C. (London, Macmillan and Co.).

A BOBBERY PACK IN INDIA.

Whoever wants to hunt in India, and to have his hounds in working order from eye to tail, can learn the method in this book. Messrs. Jorrocks, Surtees, Beckford, are quoted on the different points in which they excel, Somerville contributes his hunting-lays, and Captain Julian collects their hints to make with his own shrewd and pithy advice a very satisfactory book on hunting. He himself started, he says, all wrong, and learned from a costly and worrying experience how he ought to have begun. He gives us the benefit of that experience, and from the choice of a dog and a kennel to the selection and price of a hunting horn, he tells the tyro hunter how to proceed. Cross-country riding, he says, and we must agree with him, is good for people of sedentary occupations. They are pretty numerous in India, though they make a gallant effort to shake off the numbing effect of the climate, and ride, hunt, play polo, cricket, and football in a way that shames the cool resident in a temperate climate. Still we are very few of us millionaires, and Captain Julian grants if you lame your best horse, though you may shake up your liver, you will destroy your peace of mind, and the struggle to keep your liver in order will begin again, for uneasiness of mind is the greatest enemy to its good daily work. Therefore, he suggests that to avoid working in a vain circle you should buy one or two cast-iron cross-country "conveyances." Any man under thirteen stone ought to get them for two hundred rupees each. That is far better than pounding a thousand-rupee horse over Indian ground. You can continue your hunting indefinitely if you don't make it too expensive. Another thing he advises hunting for is that it keeps down that tendency to fat which many people in India cannot find any means of resisting. He does not trust to the exercise of hunting alone. It must be accompanied by banting, which he translates as chiefly cutting the quantity, not by any means the quality of one's liquor, cutting one's afternoon sleep, one's ice and sodawater. All this advice comes in to the science of managing a Bobbery Pack in India. To show how necessary is the thorough enjoyment of hunting flesh weight is, the author devotes an appendix to the best method of banting, and gives simple and reasonable directions for getting down or keeping off fat. They are so simple and reasonable, and so free from drug or fad, that we fear the ordinary stout man will scarcely credit their efficacy, but they seem none the less worth trying. To show the lover of hunting how to hunt and how to keep the dogs in health and spirit is the chief aim of this smart little book.

By Capt. Julian (Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co.).

A MODERN MAN.

Ella Macmahon in "A Modern Man" has gone off the beaten track a little, not into the wilds, as so many novelists do into tempting bye-ways that do not go too far from the main road. There is of course the hero, sufficiently good looking to win his mother in thinking him handsome, with as much [illegible] as many, though not all, of his readers, a ready plodding energy, gifts of [illegible] somewhat of heart, though these are more to see at a glance from the outside, self-[illegible] a bright smile. One great characteristic that he never gives himself away, never consciously. Well he has worked himself successfully, though heavily weighted, as he told himself, and when Ella Macmahon has to paint him, he is about to reap the reward of early toil and self-denial. To show how he would be of course to tell the story, and not fair. There are Muriel and Ethel, sisters—one lively, vivacious, chatty; the other, [illegible], gentle, winning, unselfish, and a little languid. Her character is portrayed by her sister, who chatters away, unceasingly reproaching Muriel for her unselfishness "Unselfish people are the true authors of the world's misery. Why? Because they encourage the selfishness of others. Mankind, Muriel is divided into two broad sections: one half are slaves; the other half keep slaves. You belong to the slaves. I believe you even like it. But it is no acquirement, and acquired tastes are generally more or less depraved. But putting even that aspect aside, my duty to my neighbour is to be as selfish as I can. Why? To keep my neighbour's selfishness at its proper dimensions," &c, &c. Ethel can't make out, however, whether Muriel is the most acute or the most simple creature imaginable, a difficulty which the reader will share almost to the end of this slight but pretty story. To see whether the Modern Man 'arrives' or not, whether his years of hard work and self-denial are rewarded and how; whether he turns aside from the rigid lines he had laid down for his conduct, or gives way to impulses which ought to have gone in one direction, and in one direction only, if, in fine, he breaks through his record and gives himself away, it is worth the reader's while to read the story and to see if it is permitted to the Modern Man to be a hero where he would most like to figure as one.

By Ella Macmahon (Macmillan and Co., London).

THE UPANISHADS.

The Theosophical Society is busy on many subjects, and from its press has just come the first volume of The Upanishads, illustrating the Theosophy of the Vedas. The translation into English is undertaken by G. R. S. Mead, B.A., M.R.A.S., and Yagadisha Chandra Chattopadhyaya. The Upanishads are dedicated "To those who love the True," with the appropriate quotation:

"Arise, Awake seek out the great ones, and get understanding!"

The Upanishads, as we are told in the preamble, are that collection (arahyaka) of the Vedas which give instruction to those who in olden times, when they had fulfilled their other duties, used to retire to the forest (aranya) to follow the religious life. The translation now issued by the Theosophical Society is an effort to place "the sublime teachings of the Upanishads within the reach of every man and woman who can read the English tongue. . . . They are grand cut pourings of religious enthusiasm, raising the mind out of the chaos of ceremony and the metaphysical and philological word-spinning of the schools." After this it is a little dispiriting to find that it would be of service to the right reading of the Upanishads to assimilate the states and powers of the Universe as given in the Table appended by the Translator as a help to memory. There is the "Deep sleep" state, the Dreaming State and the Waking State, in the Causal Body, in the Subtle Body and in the Gross Body. In the first or deep-sleep state, the Chit or pure consciousness is called the "lord" or "powerful one;" in the second or dreaming state it is called the "resplendent germ" or "thread soul"; and in the third or waking state and in the gross body it is dubbed "where all men live" or the "living one." Remembering all this, one can perhaps better follow the mystical Upanishads, and understand their poetical references. In this Volume I. six Upanishads are given with the Preamble. The others follow in due course.

Translated into English by G. R. S. Mead, and Y. C. Chattopadhyaya. London, Theosophical Publishing Society, 7, Duke, St. Adelphi, W. C. Benares and Madras Theosophical Societies.

AN INDIAN LAUREATE.

One of our Indian fellow-subjects writes to "Truth" in very indignant terms on the fact of his country having been overlooked in filling up the appointment of Poet Laureate. It is a well-known fact that India has produced a number of highly original and gifted poets in the Indian tongue, and I must say remarks Mr. Labouchere that some of these bards have a right to complain that an Austin has been preferred before them. For instance, look at the following lines, taken from an original "epic" by "A Sirmooree Babu," Mr. S. C. Sinha, on the destruction by fire of the Public Works Department Buildings at Simla. I can only afford space for brief extracts, but they ought to convey some idea of the merits of the original:—

11. On the night of 12th Wednesday night,
Conflagrations, wild flames, were horrible sight.
12. P. W. D. fell victim, to the air it cried,
Burning to the foundation, on the spot it died.
17. I'll tell you, my friends, this sad accident,
How P. W. D. building caught fire and burnt...
17. At the close of the office when people left,
Fire remained carelessly where fire they kept,
18. Which, when door closed, and out all went,
It cracked, on carpet fell, and slowly burnt;
19. And burned slowly and silently in the room,
To cause for P. W. D. its complete doom.
20. Unnoticed it burnt and caught next room,
Quietly it progressed and soon room to room...
23. "Fire!" "Fire!" Broke over Simla a cry.
"On the top of P. W. D. fire playing very high."
24. The firemen at the sight all hasty then flew,
Brought forth machines, pumps in readiness drew,
25. Before helping for rescue, the whole upper portion,
Was burning ablaze, all over fire had run. . . .
28. What pumps could do when fire was all over?
The whole of upper portion, even caught the story, lower.
29. For pumps was impossible, the wild progress to retard,
When fire was occupying two or three thousand square yards, . . .
30. On morning when sun from Jako raised his brow,
Sadly he witnessed P. W. D. complete fire overthrow.
31. Lonely now chimney pieces in mourning stood,
Huge heap of the coal and of the ashes to behold,
32. Catastrophe of the night they tore and survived.
The condolence of the people to draw and to be sighed.
33. A crowd there stood, finger in mouth, around,
For the fate of poor P. W. D. also I join my sound.

THE SOUDAN ADVANCE.

The presence of bodies of Dervishes in the neighbourhood of Firket, with the apparent intention of operating on the lines of communication between Wady Halfa and El Akasheh, has led to the greatest precautions being taken to guard against any attempt of that kind. The health of the troops is reported to be good. Slatin Pasha, who is attached to the Intelligence Department at Wady Halfa, is acquainted with Hammuda, the Dervish leader at Suarda, and with the Emir of Dongola, and describes them as energetic and capable men, between whom there is some jealousy. Hammuda is believed to have under him from 3000 to 4000 men. The Emir of Dongola, Mohammed Wad Bishara, has altogether about 8000 men under his command. The telegraph wire between Korosko and Murad Wells has again been cut by Dervishes, who are reported to be in considerable force on the Assouan-Berber road, and are threatening both the Murad post and the fort of Helaib on the Red Sea. Another Dervish force has approached to within 100 miles west of Suakin. Inhabitants of the Dongola province have sent messages expressing delight at the prospect of their deliverance from the tyranny of the Khalifa.

"A LETTER FROM THE KHALIFA."

Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphed on April 7:—"A telegram received from a French source in Cairo this evening is as follows:—'Information received from the Egyptian Soudan, and from Suakin, shows that the news of a fresh expedition towards Dongola and Khartoum spread with extraordinary rapidity beyond Khartoum and along the Suakin-Berber route. The departure of pilgrims has been suspended, a war tax has been demanded, and the Dervishes in Fashoda and Durfur have been recalled to Omdurman, where the Khalifa reckons on assembling 50,000 men by September. The Khalifa, in a letter written in December last to Sheikh Assouan, said that he was always ready—to-day as he was last year—to submit to the authority of the Khedive, as the representative of the Sultan, but that he would resist to the death any expedition coming from Egypt, and he invited the British occupying country. The Khalifa added that he knew that the British wanted to get him assassinated, but that he had taken precautions that not one of the European prisoners still in his camp should survive his murder.'"

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

A semi-official note issued in Paris, yesterday, states that the "negotiations relative to Egyptian affairs," which had been suspended for a fortnight, have now been resumed, Lord Dufferin having returned to the French capital. It is supposed that M. Bourgeois is now taking up a wider and more general ground for his action than the employment of the credits for the Soudan operations. The "Eclair" and "Jour" are opposed to the idea of a European Conference in Egypt. The Parisian caricaturists are, with one accord hostile to England in Egypt. Above all, in showing this feeling, make use of the conventional Englishman—a being with long sandy whiskers, yellow teeth as long as the keys of a piano, and wearing a red coat. The teeth symbolise insatiable greed. One of the caricatures of the week (in the "Daily News" telegram) represents this devouring Abaddon breaking open the strong box of the Egyptain Debt. Germany, symbolised by a soldier in a spiked helmet, encourages him, but whispers in Gratz France and Russia, "Do be quiet just until he gets his hand caught in the trap that lies in the safe. The burglar can then be brought easily to book!"

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent telegraphed on April 7:—"The inspired St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Politische Correspondenz' states the official Russian view on the Egyptian question in a remarkable letter, which the writer confirms the opinion prevailing in Vienna, that in the campaign against the English position in Egypt the lead is in the hand of Prince Lobanoff, and that the police announced by M. Bourgeois in the French Chamber is merely another move in the game played before all Europe between the Russian Foreign Minister and the British Premier. The correspondent reminds his readers of the importance taken in the Egyptian question by the Russian Press long before the Chino-Japanese war, and he proceeds to state that, after the military strength displayed by Japan in that struggle had opened the eyes of Russia, as to the danger threatening her European position in Central Asia, it had to be accepted as a settled principle in Russia's international policy that the Egyptian question is a matter of the highest interest, not to Russia's ally only, but to Russia herself, since England, which already dominates the Mediterranean, could at any moment close the passage through the Suez Canal and cut off both France and Russia from their positions in Eastern Asia." There can be no doubt (proceeds the "Standard's" correspondent) about the authentic source of this letter, which will be read with equal interest in Paris and in Berlin—in the French capital because of the interest displayed by the Russian Government in the continuance of the Bourgeois Cabinet in office, and in Berlin on account of the candid avowal that the attitude of Germany has disconcerted the plans of Prince Lobanoff, forcing him to look out for novel means of fighting England in Egypt.

It is stated, from an apparently inspired quarter, that Germany will not lend her support to a conference on the Egyptian question.

THE ITALIAN POSITION AT KASSALA.

A native battalion of the Italian army in Abyssinia was attacked near Kassala by a large force of Dervishes, on April 2. The Colonel in command at Kassala reinforced the battalion, and after a smart engagement repulsed the Dervishes with heavy loss. The Italians, however, suffered severely, losing about 300 men in killed and wounded. On April 3 Col. Stevani followed up his repulse of the Dervishes near Kassala by attacking their positions at Tucrif, and carried some of them, but was not able to dislodge the enemy altogether. He announced to Gen. Baldissera his intention of resuming the attack; but Gen. Baldissera, in view of the general situation, forbade him to take it up. Col. Stevani accordingly fell back on his force to Agordat, half-way between Kassala and Messowah. Col. Stevani is now acting on these instructions. It seems to be doubtful, however, whether the retirement of Col. Stevani's column to Agordat implies the complete evacuation of Kassala.

According to a semi-official note, issued on April 7 in Rome, the Italian Government have requested explanations from St. Petersburg regarding the names and position of the members of the Russian Red Cross Society, who are to go to Abyssinia.

ALLEGED SECRET SOCIETY AT CAMBRIDGE.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

"An Occasional Correspondent" sends an extraordinary article to the "Times," of April 4, about a secret society which, it is said, exists among the undergraduates at Cambridge, with the primary object of inculcating among its members extreme High Church doctrines, especially the practice of confession."

The full name of the society, the correspondent says, is "The Companions of St. John." It is estimated that at the present time the number of members is considerably in excess of 1000. It has branches at Oxford, Birmingham, London, and other towns. The year of its foundation was probably about 1880. The leader of the organisation at Cambridge, if not the founder, its the Rev. Ernest John Heriz-Smith, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College. He is one of the most popular of the Dons in the University, and exercises a fascinating influence over the undergraduates. He is noted as an athlete, is a good musician, and delights in social intercourse with his juniors. But he is a pronounced High Churchman, and the head and front of his offending is that the society of which he is the chief has for its main object the promulgation of extreme High Church principles.

Whatever the exact date of the formation of the society, early in the year 1892 its existence was brought to the notice of the Cambridge branch of the Church Association, "The Men's Society." An inquiry was instituted by the latter organisation, when the following facts were proved:—That the Society of the Companions of St. John had been in existence for some time, and that the Rev. E. J. Heriz-Smith was the head of the society, that it existed in University branch and a town branch. The ceremony of admission to the society, which seems to be still adhered to, was that the candidate for admission should have his hands tied, kneel at a table, have his eyes bandaged, and take a vow, by some described as an oath, to obey the head of the society in all things lawful and never to mention any matter relating to the society except to a member. After this vow was taken, and not until then, the rules of the society were communicated to the new member, one of these rules being that he should implicitly obey his introducer or sponsor for sixty days, or until he introduced a new member, when such new member would in his turn be bound to obey his introducer or sponsor for the like period, or until he shifted the obligation by obtaining another novice. And it was further proved that this obligation was enforced, a new member being compelled to leave a religious meeting at the bidding of his sponsor. Further, it was shown that Mr. Heriz-Smith had written a letter to one of the members urging the expediency of confession. The subject of the society was then referred to a Ruridecanal chapter, which reported that it was pointed out that society had endeavored to tamper with the religious convictions of one of its members. The effect of this inquiry was that the majority, if not the entire body, of townsmen withdrew, although Mr. Heriz-Smith, in a letter addressed to them, insisted that resignation was inoperative, as, once being a member, they could not withdraw from companionship of the order.

It ought here to be mentioned (the "Times" correspondent continues) that up to 1892 the members of the order were in the habit of wearing a badge with the letters L and D, signifying Love and Duty, but this custom has been discontinued. The insignia of the order is now worn concealed under the clothing.

A member of Jesus College gives a full account of his introduction to Mr. Heriz-Smith and his admission to the order in last month's number of the "Record." According to an invitation he accepted, Mr. Heriz-Smith's rooms in Pembroke, the conversation was led up to the advisability of joining the society. The seductive eloquence of Mr. Heriz-Smith prevailed, and here in his own words is the account of his initiation:—"I was then told to kneel, my eyes were bandaged; I knelt down by the side of the table. My hands were tied together, and I took an oath of allegiance to Mr. Smith to obey him in all things. I was then shown the rules, and found that I was bound to pay something, my brothers, who I assume, had forgot some of the things I promised to do, but I remember that I swore never to mention C. St. J. matters to other than C. St. J. members. I also remembered what the conclusions and approval of the action of the Government of India. The Appendices contain correspondence on the subject of the introduction of a system of direct dealing with the poppy cultivators in Behar; opinions received from the Straits Settlements, HongKong, and China on the native effect of opium-smoking and opium-eating; extracts from Reports by local Governments as to the effect produced upon the habit of opium-smoking in India by the prohibition of the consumption of opium upon licensed premises; replies from members of the consular service in China and Corea, to three questions issued by the Royal Commission, and classification of the evidence of other witnesses from China; and correspondence between the Government of India and the Commission regarding Mr. H. J. Wilson's charges of partiality and unfairness in the production of evidence.

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THE VENEZUELAN CASE.

The Venezuelan Legation in Washington has issued an "Official History of the Discussions between Venezuela and Great Britain on their Guiana Boundaries. These publications are (1) a volume, in form like a United States Gray-book, entitled the "Official History of the Discussion between Venezuela and Great Britain on their Guiana Boundaries," and (2) a pamphlet "To the London Times," containing the article from the "Diario of Caracas, of Nov. 25 last, written by Dr. Rafael Seijas, an eminent Venezuelan jurist and diplomatist, in a long memorandum Senor Andrade seeks to show that:—

Venezuela has sought to bring about the adjustment of the controversy by the various diplomatic means known in international law, direct negotiations, and the good offices and mediation of States friendly to both parties.

Great Britain has not listened to the Powers which have been good enough to offer the interposition of their good offices, neither has she accepted their mediation. And as for direct discussion, she has not admitted it as an expedient means of clearing the reasons in support of the pretensions of either party, but to render loss possible their conciliation by her ever-growing claims.

Venezuela has always believed that she can rightfully establish the limit between herself and British Guina alone the Essequibo river, for this has been no reason to prevent her from showing her readiness to reduce her claim for the sake of an amicable adjustment, but she has twice done when her national Constitution has permitted.

Great Britian had not advanced beyond the Pomaron river in 1840. All at once, in the same year, she made an attempt to extend her dominion as far as Barima. From that fixed this starting-point of the frontier line between the two Guianas—Schomburgk's line; she retrograded in 1844, and proposed that the line should commence at the river Moroco, between the Pomaron and the Barima—Aberdeen line; in 1881 she proposed the starting-point to a distance of twenty-nine miles from the Moroco, in the direction of Punta Barima—Granville's line; thence in 1886, to a place on the coast west of the Guaima river, between that spot and the Punta Barima—Rosebery's line: in 1890 she set in the mouth of the Amacuro, west of Punta Barima, on the Orinoco—Salisbury's line; and finally, in 1893, constantly advancing west and south in the interior of the country, she carried the boundary from a point to the west of the Amacuro as far as the source of the Cumano river and the Sierra of Usupamo—Rosebery's new line.

Venezuela has always abode by the Convention of 1850, by which both parties engaged not to occupy the territory in dispute so long as the question remained unsettled.

Great Britain has violated that Convention without any consideration whatever of the other party. She has gradually occupied Barima point, has incorporated it with British Guiana, has submitted it to her absolute dominion, and administers it at her own will.

Venezuela has demanded a just reparation for this offence. Great Britain has refused it.

The diplomatic resources having proved fruitless, Venezuela has esteemed it her duty since 1883 to resort to juridical means, and to propose the submission of the difference to the decision of a Court of Arbitration.

Great Britian has declined this agreement.

Out of diginity, Venezuela has suspended friendly relations with her opponent.

Great Britain has considered this act a lawful motive for adopting more violent and offensive measures.

Venezuela has been ready to adhere to the conciliatory counsel of the United States, that a conference consisting of their own representatives and those of the two parties should meet at Washington or London for the purpose of preparing an honourable reestablishment of harmony between the litigants.

Great Britain has disregarded the equitable proposition of the United States.

Venezuela has carried her spirit of peace and conciliation so far as to appoint three diplomatic representatives with a private character from 1890 up to this time, with the view of promoting the renewal of friendship through a prior engagement to submit the question to arbitration.

In response Great Britain has insisted on treating Venezuela as a minor State to which she can dictate the sacrifice of its right and territory, while deciding of her own accord what right and territory belong to herself unquestionably and without further discussion.

Venezuela has not been able to obtain respect for her juridical equality. She has met each violation with a representation and a formal protest.

The Venezuelan method of pushing a claim will be best illustrated by the comparison of the following quotations, by which, we think, Venezuela will be seen side by side Lord Aberdeen's friendly proposal to Venezuela in 1844, and the disingenuous controversial use that is now made by Venezuela of this proposal made by Lord Aberdeen in the interests of peace. After reading the two passages in juxtaposition one wonders less at Lord Salisbury's reluctance to go to arbitration with such opponents:—

LORD ABERDEEN'S DESPATCH, MARCH, 31, 1844.

If the undersigned were inclined to adopt the spirit of M. Fortique's note, it is, on the contrary, from a desire to put forward claims which it is not seriously interested to support, and, therefore, he will not follow M. Fortique's example, but will confine himself to make concessions from her extreme claim great Britain, out of friendly regard to Venezuela, and from a desire to prevent the occurrence of any serious difference, is willing to consent to the proposition of the Venezuelan Government, that the settlement of the question should be referred to the decision of a friendly Power.

DR. SEIJAS'S LETTER IN THE DIARIO NO. 3 OF THE VENEZUELA DOCUMENTS.

It is a fact that to the propositions made by Venezuela in the proportion of limits by the Essequibo, Lord Aberdeen answered on March 29, 1844, by making another proposition for a line starting at the coast at the mouth of the Moroco, and ending by stating that such a transaction would entail the abandonment on the part of Venezuela of territory comprised between the mouth of Moroco and the mouth of the Amacuro and the range of mountains where it has its source. Had England deemed her rights more extensive, surely that would have been the proper moment to make it known in its full extent. In fact, she made no reference to claims of her cession. But as she limited herself to what has been said, it is but natural to infer that she had no further pretensions; and that a statesman of Lord Aberdeen's astuteness could not have forgotten in this matter the interests of his nation.

Lord Aberdeen, in the details of his concession only claimed credit for willingness to cede that which he was sure Great Britian had the right to cede. But a distinction must be drawn between the "extreme limits" of what Great Britain put and claim to cede, and the extreme limits as to which even Lord Salisbury acknowledges the fairness of arbitration. And the fact is that in the investigations which the Venezuelans have forced us to make into our own title we have repeatedly extended these extreme limits as Lord Aberdeen reserved our right to do, to all the territory which we can now show to have been in occupation of the Dutch.

DOUBLE MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

A Double murder of a peculiarly atrocious character was committed in Whitechapel on Saturday forenoon (April 4.) A wealthy gentleman, John Levy, aged 75, was alone in No. 31, Turner-street, with his housekeeper, a middle-aged woman, Sarah Gale. A relative engaged to dine with Mr. Levy arrived at one o'clock, but could get no answer to her knocking. A policeman was called, who obtained the assistance of some passers-by, and they entered the house. On the ground-floor was found the body of Mr. Levy, and in an upstairs room lay Mrs. Gale, both of them with their skulls battered in, and their heads nearly severed from the bodies. A strange man was then in the house, and as the police advanced to the attic he made a hole in the roof, and jumped or fell into the street, a distance of between forty and fifty feet. He received injuries to the right shoulder and leg, and sustained concussion of the brain, which required his removal to the London Hospital. A quantity of jewellery, which has been identified as the property of the murdered man, was found on his person. The injured man has been identified as William Seaman, alias King. It is said that he has already suffered long terms of penal servitude, for burglary and attempted murder. It is further stated that after his identity had been disclosed by his landlady he admitted having committed the murders. The remains of Mr. Levy were, on April 7, interred in the Jewish Cemetery at West Ham.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan has prepared an Imperial Iradé decreeing the wholesale expulsion of all the Christian missionaries from the Armenian provinces. Mr. Knapp, an American missionary, is reported to have been cast into gaol at Diarbekr. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, continues to make representations to the Porte relative to the distribution of the relief in Britain.

[A proposal is on foot among Armenian sympathisers in England to forward a memorial to the Tsar on the occasion of his coronation, asking him to use his personal influence on behalf of the Armenians. The Armenian Relief Fund Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyll, on April 8, it was decided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Treasury to urge upon them the necessity for increasing the number of British Consuls in Armenia.

The Armenian Relief Fund Committee have issued a circular to the United States, Canadian, and Australian Press requesting the insertion of an appeal for funds to raise 200,000 to destitute men, women, and children to be provided with the bare necessaries of life. The appeal states that the British Ambassador and the United States Minister at Constantinople have been the means of establishing nineteen depots in Anatolia, from which relief is being distributed by American missionaries. Although £35,000 has been collected and expended, it is estimated that £100,000 is still required to meet the needs of the situation.]

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

Another Blue-book on the Opium Commission has been published. The present issue contains three despatches:—(i) From the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated May 23, 1895, forwarding copies of the Report of the Royal Commission; (ii.) Reply from the Government of India, dated Oct. 31, 1895, reviewing the Report and agreeing generally with the conclusions of the Commission; and (iii) From the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 12, 1895, expressing agreement with the conclusions and approval of the action of the Government of India. The Appendices contain correspondence on the subject of the introduction of a system of direct dealing with the poppy cultivators in Behar; opinions received from the Straits Settlements, HongKong, and China on the native effect of opium-smoking and opium-eating; extracts from Reports by local Governments as to the effect produced upon the habit of opium-smoking in India by the prohibition of the consumption of opium upon licensed premises; replies from members of the consular service in China and Corea, to three questions issued by the Royal Commission, and classification of the evidence of other witnesses from China; and correspondence between the Government of India and the Commission regarding Mr. H. J. Wilson's charges of partiality and unfairness in the production of evidence.

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FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

In an engagement with the Matabele, near Shiloh, on the morning of April 7, the Hon. Maurice Gifford was wounded in the shoulder. Three others were also wounded. Capt. Macfarlane, with sixty-two men and a Maxim gun, has left Buluwayo to reinforce Gifford's Horse and to take command. It appears that the natives made several determined rushes on the laager, near Shiloh, but were met with great steadiness, and repulsed with a loss, it is estimated, of 100 men. Corporal Reynolds and Trooper Mackenzie were killed. It was expected that the attack would be renewed, but the reinforcements under Capt. Macfarlane will probably arrive before then. Capt. Brand's column, which left Buluwayo on the evening of April 2 to relieve some men of the Gwanda district who were laagered on the Tuli-Fuluqwa road, was attacked at midnight by 300 Matabele. The assailants were repulsed by a sharp volley and the patrol was not further opposed. On arriving at Gwanda the patrol found that the party had broken laager and gone on to Tuli.

The Hon. Maurice Gifford's force composed ninety-three troopers and forty Cape "boys," with one Maxim. They left Buluwayo on the night of April 4 to intercept a big impi which was moving from Gambo's kraal, westward of Buluwayo, to Shiloh, twenty-six miles to the north, where the Matabele were massing. The force is reported to have burnt several kraals of the rebels. Mr. Gifford is brother of Lord Gifford, one of the directors of the B. S. A. Company, and is general manager of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company. He has been acting as second in command to Capt. Spreckley at Buluwayo since the outbreak of the revolt.

A telegram received on April 8 from Sir Hercules Robinson includes information from Buluwayo to the effect that the Matabele were said to be in force, and that the defenders "would be glad to see Col. Plumer's men." It is added that the defenders are short of rifles.

According to a story brought in by a Pondo, who is considered trustworthy, the Matabele are being told that Lobengula is alive, and that he is massing a large impi to the north of Buluwayo, in order to advance on that town.

It is estimated the Matabele have captured over 5000 cattle, and, up to the present, killed fully eighty whites.

A telegram from Salisbury, published by the "Cape Argus," states that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is suffering from fever.

Reports from Salisbury are to the effect that a force of 420 volunteers is being equipped. Men are being enrolled for service against the Matabele at Mafeking, Buluwayo, and Johannesburg.

A force of 456 men has been enrolled at Johannesburg for Buluwayo. They will get horses in the Transvaal, and rifles outside the State.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Mr. Chamberlain, in order to allay any undue excitement caused by the rising in Matabelaland, on April 3 furnished an account of what had been done up to that time. As soon as the serious nature of the disturbance was known, Sir H. Robinson promptly took measures for preparing a strong force to be forwarded up the country, consisting of 500 men, who are being organised at Mafeking by officers lent from the regiments at Cape Town. The High Commissioner has been authorised not to hesitate, if he deems it necessary, to raise a further force beyond the 500. Any officer commanding the local forces or troops at the Cape has been instructed to lend any further officers that can be spared from the garrison, should the High Commissioner need their services. The reliving forces will be moved up without delay under Col. Plumer, who is organising the expedition in anticipation of Sir Richard Martin's arrival to take up his command. Sir R. Martin left England on April 4. Mr. Chamberlain has throughout been in communication with the British South Africa Company and with the War Office.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE FAR EAST.

It is now generally understood in Russian official circles (says an Odessa telegram to the "Daily News") that the formal cession of Port Arthur to Russia will be ratified during the visit of Li Hung Chang to Russia this way.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Yokohama writes:—"For two years the ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, cruisers in disguise, carrying cannon in their holds, have been pouring a steady stream of soldiers and supplies into Vladivostock. Bristling with ordnance, and the harbour is so thickly laid with mines that no ships have been permitted to enter at night. For several weeks past the Russian Fleet has steamed about the China and Japan seas in warparade, and carrying thousands of soldiers on board. The condition of affairs in Corea was so unsettled that at any moment the special kind of disturbance might occur which would give to Russia the opportunity she craved, and the opportunity has arrived. Seven Ministers, including King Yi, the Minister President, and Chong, the Minister of Agriculture, have been beheaded. Needless to say, the dead Ministers were pro-Japanese. At the moment that the massacre occurred in the Palace, Russian marines arrived in Seoul, helped to restore order, and conducted the King and Crown Prince to the Russian Legation. Upon Japan the news fell like a thunderbolt. The Ministers acted, and have since acted, with extreme caution. A fine squadron of Yokosuka was immediately coaled and provisioned, but before proceeding further the Government sent inquiries to all the European capitals and to Washington to obtain the opinion of the Powers. Meanwhile, Japan has declared that she still considers Russia's guarantee not to occupy Corea, given at the time of the evacuation of Port Hamilton, as binding, delighted the Japanese, and must have an important bearing on subsequent events. What Russia will do in the situation time will have been the proper moment to make it known in its full extent. In fact, Russia has already decreased that all the Norwegian and the other three German steamers—to act as transports. That presupposes a rupture with Japan. Russia is not for a peace Russia finds no difficulty in coaling. But the incident illustrates one of the drawbacks of Russia's position in the Pacific—the lack of coaling stations. A duel between Japan and Russia would be fought out on the sea. At first glance might appear. Russia's fleet consists chiefly of the armoured ships Nicholae, Pamiat Azova, Vladimir Monomach, and Admiral Nakhimoff. The Rurik has not yet put in an appearance. The only cruiser of value is the Admiral Korniloff, the others being rather numerous than formidable. Japan is almost destitute of armoured ships. The Chenyuen, taken from the Chinese, is her only real ironclad. She has been refitted and armed with the most modern weapons. But the old Fusos and Hiyeis can hardly be classed as fighting ships. Next to the Chenyuen come the three coast-defence cruisers, carrying a 50-ton gun each, the Matsushima Hashidate, and Itsukushima. In a class to itself is the swift, powerful Yoshino, and Matsushima's armament not much inferior to that of the first class, and has higher speed. [illegible] Naniwa—which sank the Kowshing—and the old Fusos, two sister ships of good fighting quality. These are the principal vessels. There are other ships of less displacement, which would be highly serviceable for many purposes, but could not be expected to stand up to the Russian ships. On paper, the five Russian vessels might be considered the more formidable; but whereas the Russians could not be repaired if crippled in action, Japan could quickly put her injured ships in good trim. As to the troops, Russia would not have more than 50,000 to land in Japan, and Japan could put into the field 200,000 seasoned men.

GALLANT RESCUE AT ADEN.

A gallant rescue from drowning, and an altogether extraordinary escape of the rescuer, occurred at Aden on April 5 (writes a correspondent of the "Globe.") It appears that Mr. Jennings, gunnery and torpedo instructor, of H.M.S. Cossack, accompanied by the carpenter's mate of the same ship, was returning from a sail in the harbour. It was about seven o'clock in the evening, and Jennings, hearing a splash, and suddenly missing his companion from his place forward, where he was taking the wind, jumped overboard, and for about a minute, for a few minutes, discovered the man floating insensible, and bleeding from a wound in the head, caused by striking the side of the boat as he slipped and fell. Jennings succeeded in dragging the body to a buoy, after great difficulty managed to raise the man to the top of it, and left him there while he swam after the boat. It was a pitch-dark night, and a breeze springing up carried the boat away and left Jennings swimming about, helpless. After being for five minutes in the water, he was picked up by the lifeboat crew of the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern—almost unconscious. In the meantime the carpenter's mate was discovered by a native boat and taken on board the Cossack. Search parties were about to start out when Jennings was brought on board.

The conduct of Mr. Jennings was most gallant in jumping overboard in a harbour infested by sharks, and the escape of the two was simply miraculous. Mr. Jennings—who is at present in hospital slowly recovering from the severe shock to the system—was one of the volunteers who landed to spike and destroy the guns at Fort Mex during the late Egyptian campaign, and was mentioned twice in despatches for bravery. He was in the Nile Expedition, and also served in the Naval Brigade on the punitive expedition against the Sultan of Witu in East Africa in 1890.

THE TRANSVAAL AND NATAL.

The statement published in the "Standard and Diggers' News" from its Johannesburg correspondent to the effect that the British Government had agreed to abrogate the clause in the Convention of 1884 whereby the Transvaal was strongly debarred from concluding treaties with Foreign Powers is authoritatively declared to be without foundation. Mr. Chamberlain has repeatedly insisted on the necessity of maintaining intact Clause IV. of the Convention, which provides for control over the foreign affairs of the South African Republic.

Mr. Piet Grobler, the grand-nephew of President Kruger, has arrived in London on a visit of some months' duration. He has, it is said, been selected by Reuter's Agency, he said, with regard to President Kruger's visit, "It is perfectly true that the President is willing to come to England provided certain conditions are carried out. The members of the Johannesburg Committee were, on April 8, committed for trial on a charge of high treason. It is stated that the Government of Pretoria, deeming it inadvisable for Transvaal Judges to try the members of the conspiracy, Reform prisoners, have secured the services of Mr. Gregorowski, formerly a Judge of the Orange Free State, to preside at the trials.

Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, opened the Colonial Parliament at Pietermaritzburg, on April 8, and in his speech expressed profound regret at the unforeseen incursion into the territory of the South African Republic and earnestly hope that the unity of the two European races in South Africa would not long be hindered by this untoward event. It was expected the revenue would greatly exceed the estimated outlay. Natal was now prepred to take part in any Conference with its neighbours for the purpose of discussing fiscal or other questions affecting their mutual interests, especially that of the free exchange of African products. The Government were communicating with the Home Government regarding the annexation of Zululand. He announced a bill providing from the franchise natives of countries which had not hitherto possessed Parliamentary institutions. This would repeal the former Act specially confined to Indians.

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THE COREAN COUP D'ETAT.

A GILBERTIAN PROCLAMATION.

Reuter's Agency has received, through a correspondent at Seoul, a startling account of the recent coup d'etat in Corea, ta